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In U.S. Election Campaign

West Europe Chiefs 'Tilt' to Ford

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Settling a comfortable working relationship with the Ford administration after the stormy session of 1973 and 1974 over policy, West European governments are "tilting" toward Ford in the U.S. election campaign.

Ford, Carter See Close Race; Polls Put Democrat in Lead

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Ford and Jimmy Carter, in the last two days have each in one way pointed to the race of the election for the House.

Carter today continued a 36-hour campaign swing through Florida, North Carolina and New York. Yesterday he held a news conference that election is "up for grabs" made an emotional appeal in Florida speech today against a apathy.

Ford, remaining in Washington until Thursday, sent word through a group of Republican senators and senators, who are key party supporters, that he is the race as "a dead heat."

Major polls also show the tie is tight.

National Broadcasting Company (NBC) poll shows Mr. Carter a narrow 3-point lead over Mr. Ford, 40 to 37—but only if NBC say that the poll shows a slight bias in favor of the President.

Louis Harris poll gives Mr. Carter a 4-point lead—44 to 40—concludes that the difference between the candidates appears to be narrowing.

Gallup poll puts the difference at 6 points—48 to 42—Mr. Ford trailing—and concludes that Mr. Carter's lead is narrowing.

Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)-New York Times poll shows Mr. Carter ahead by 9 points. However, it did reveal its exact findings.

These four nationwide polls were conducted at approximately the same time, overlapping each other from Oct. 7 through last Thursday, the week ending the second Ford-Carter tie.

Some of them suggest that what was a huge Carter margin became a good deal thinner.

Differing Conclusions

ground that, however, taken in the aggregate, have a tendency to make election more confusing than clearer. The reason that is twofold: First, the analysts themselves are sharply differing on their findings, and, second, there are differences in methods that make true

Democrat of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in West Germany have let it be known privately that they prefer sticking with the known quantity that Mr. Ford represents.

Most of these officials stress that they see only marginal political differences between Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter and Mr. Ford. But they seem to fear that a shake-down diplomatic cruise under a new Democratic administration could reproduce many of the temporary but pointed conflicts

that marked U.S.-European relations shortly after Henry Kissinger became secretary of state.

"Having survived Kissinger's Year of Europe, which almost broke us, we hesitate to have to break in a new set of 50-year-old while kids that Jimmy Carter will appoint to strengthen ties with America's traditional allies," a West German official told an official, nonpartisan U.S. visitor recently.

For French policy-makers, the "Wilsonian" ring of Mr. Carter's foreign-policy declarations is troubling. Some of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's aides fear that the moral authority Mr. Carter tries to convey could turn into a new U.S. moral arrogance abroad.

In matters of substance, Mr. Carter's unequivocal call for a moratorium on the export of dangerous nuclear technology, his growing dependence on a trade union movement that might seek protectionist trade legislation and the Democratic nominee's fervent support for Israel in the Middle East conflict have cost him points with officials in West Germany, France and, to a lesser extent, Britain.

In southern Europe, Mr. Carter can claim more popularity. His campaign declarations on human rights have won him support from opposition groups in Spain and Italy while increasing official resistance there to his candidacy, and his stand on Cyprus is popular in Greece.

The Ford administration actively supports the decision by King Juan Carlos not to legalize the Spanish Communist party, and the King is known to be grateful to the administrations of former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Ford for the open support given to the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the conferring of power on Juan Carlos.

No Warnings

Italy's ruling Christian Democrats have been shaken by Mr. Carter's refusal to echo the harsh warnings issued by Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger against the Communists taking part in the government there. A Carter victory could well upset the Christian Democrats more than any other political group in Western Europe.

Despite the Spanish regime's traditional confidence in Republican U.S. administrations, King Juan Carlos took care to set up lines of communication with the Carter camp during a visit to the United States in June, and his government apparently has been reassured by the presence of establishment foreign-policy advisers such as George Ball and Cyrus Vance around Mr. Carter.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also reportedly continues to believe that Mr. Carter is likely to win the election and is centering his forward planning on working with a Democratic administration despite his own high regard for Mr. Kissinger and the secretary's foreign policy.

Changes in the governments of Britain and France in 1974 did much to ease the bitterness generated by Mr. Kissinger's confrontations with Europe over Arab embargoes and threats on petroleum in late 1973, and Mr. Kissinger has assiduously mended fences in Europe since then.

Close Relationships

He has cultivated close personal relationships with British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whose tempered animosity for a new term for Mr. Ford seems to be related more to their feelings about Mr. Kissinger than about Mr. Ford.

Chancellor Schmidt is the only Western European leader to have given a clear indication of his preference by saying in an interview with Newsweek magazine last week that "I really like" and have "a great amount of confidence" in Mr. Ford, but "I am not going to say anything about Mr. Carter, neither positive nor negative. I have met him for one hour only."

Chancellor Schmidt endorses Mr. Ford even more emphatically in private, and he made excellent campaign use of himself in national elections this month of praise from Mr. Ford, whose description of West Germany as "a model of stability, social justice and economic well-being" was turned into a campaign slogan by Mr. Schmidt's party.

Observers Turned Down

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters)—Britain has turned down a proposal by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere that several independent black African states should send observers to the Geneva conference, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

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ALL THE NEWS PRINTED TO FIT—A new message going up on a Shanghai wall assails Chiang Ching, Mao's widow.

As Moderates Gain in Peking, Shanghai

Campaign Intensifies Against Chinese Leftists

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 19 (NYT).

China's new authorities today stepped up their campaign against Mao Tse-tung's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other senior leftists with a sharply worded official editorial attacking those who "engage in conspiracy and attempt to usurp party and state power."

The editorial in the Communist party newspaper did not identify the four leftists by name. But in the editorial style of Chinese political debate, it was by far the clearest and most forceful attack yet in the official press on the four.

Miss Chiang and the others, Chang Chun-chiao, the senior deputy premier, Wang Hong-wen, the second ranking member of the party, and Yao Yuzan, the party's chief propagandist, were reportedly arrested about Oct. 6 or 7. Adding to reports circulating among Chinese in Peking, they have been variously charged with plotting to assassinate China's

new Communist party chairman, Hua Guo-feng.

Official Version

The appearance of the editorial, which now becomes the current official version of events for Chinese to study, suggests that Mr. Hua and his associates are moving rapidly to justify their actions throughout the country and preparing to finish off the leftists, whatever they will necessitate.

Over the last few days, the leftists have seemed to lose virtually all their known strongholds with stunning speed—the press, the city of Shanghai, the urban militia and Peking and Tsinghua Universities in the capital.

Today's editorial, published by the party paper, Jen Min Jih Pao, made what analysts here saw as an ingenious move to turn this year's entire anti-rightist campaign around on the leftists.

The editorial boldly charged that it is those who engage in conspiracies and intrigues who were the real "capitalist-roaders in the party." Earlier this year,

Teng Hsiao-ping, a deputy premier and leader of the so-called "moderates," was ousted after being attacked as a capitalist-roader. It was a charge leveled against thousands of veteran party officials in the Cultural Revolution.

Ironie Job

The whole subject matter and style of today's official editorial seemed to be a clever and ironic jab at the leftists, much in the subtle style of the late Premier Chou En-lai, who repeatedly managed to deflect attacks aimed at himself in other directions. It suggested that Chou's successors in China's bureaucracy, perhaps including Mr. Hua, had learned their lessons well.

The editorial used the words of one of the leftists' major heroes, Lu Hsiang-shan, China's greatest 16th century writer, to criticize the leftists themselves. Recalling that Mao had often directed Chinese to "read some works of Lu Hsiang-shan," the editorial said that Lu Hsiang-shan had "used the sharp scalpel of Marxism on enemies of all deceptions, on 'maggots' that had sneaked into the revolutionary camp and tore off their masks and exposed their true nature." The word maggots was from Lu Hsiang-shan's own writings.

The editorial added that Lu Hsiang-shan had also attacked those "sham Marxist swindlers who pursued their own selfish interests in the name of revolution."

Arcane Language

Lu Hsiang-shan had "penetratingly exposed" those who "ganged up together and worked hand in glove," those who hit hard at others to "show their correctness," and those who "speak high sounding words in the daytime while playing tricks of creating discussion, instigating and splitting at night." While the language was arcane, all the references seemed susceptible to the interpretation that they were meant for Miss Chiang and her three fellow leftists.

The editorial's title sounded an honor the fortieth anniversary of Lu Hsiang-shan's death. In a further allusion to the leftists, it said that Lu Hsiang-shan had "used the sharp scalpel of Marxism on enemies of all deceptions, on 'maggots' that had sneaked into the revolutionary camp and tore off their masks and exposed their true nature." The word maggots was from Lu Hsiang-shan's own writings.

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Arcane Language

Arab Pact No Curb On Strife In Beirut

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 19 (NYT)—Rival Lebanese militias in Beirut today shelled residential quarters on both sides of the front line with rockets, mortars and artillery, killing and maiming scores of civilians and making it clear that yesterday's agreement by six Arab leaders in Riyadh will not bring peace immediately.

The reason for the shelling appeared to be spite, not politics. The few politicians who made statements were favorable in their remarks about the outcome of the Riyadh summit.

In the morning for a few hours, there was a lull in the shelling and the city was peaceful as both sides had ordered shops, cafes and other gathering places shut following yesterday's fierce, indiscriminate bombardments.

Seen from here, the most striking aspects of the Riyadh agreement were:

• The call for withdrawal of fighting forces in Beirut within seven days was judged unrealistic by many observers in view of the fact that the new Arab peace-keeping forces will not arrive for weeks.

• The Syrians are seen as remaining in control here but under Arab supervision.

• Yasser Arafat reportedly has saved the Palestinian leadership from a Syrian-imposed shakeup, but little more.

• Right-wing Christian advances with Israeli support north of the border with Israel will make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Palestinians to carry out the Riyadh summit's call for their withdrawal to the south.

Explanations Due

President Elias Sarkis returned from Riyadh today. He will have to "sell" the Riyadh decisions to the right-wing Christian leaders while members of the Lebanese Muslim left are waiting for an explanation from Mr. Arafat.

The Riyadh summit made not a single reference to the political and religious differences among the opposing Lebanese factions. It dealt exclusively with the Syrian-Palestinian conflict and with the military aspects of the war.

This, it is understood, was done at Mr. Sarkis's request. The new Lebanese President has consistently taken the position that if the Palestinian aspect of the war is settled by the leaders of the Arab world, he will be able to begin the search for a solution to Lebanon's domestic problems.

His view was respected by the other leaders at Riyadh.

Control Over Force

Mr. Sarkis also was given control over the Arab peace-keeping force that is to be increased to 30,000 men from the present 2,500.

Mr. Sarkis thus is considered by many here as having been a winner in Riyadh.

He was elected May 8 under Syrian protection. He remained in office, silent and with few contacts, until Sept. 22, when he was sworn in after the term of his predecessor, Suleiman Franjeh, expired.

But five days after his inauguration, before he was able to form a government, Syrian troops launched their offensive in the mountains east of Beirut. So Mr. Sarkis remained silent ever as President until he went to Riyadh.

For the first time he has responsibilities and a chance to prove himself, a Lebanese editor said tonight.

The Riyadh agreement raises many questions. The most immediate of these (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Cabinet in Salisbury Holds Final Talks Before Geneva

LISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 19

—The Rhodesian Cabinet held a 6-hour meeting today on the eve of Prime Minister Ian Smith's departure for the Geneva conference, a crucial step in U.S.-South African talks on the 20-year-old apartheid problem.

The Geneva conference will be the first concrete step toward implementing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's plans for a 10-day truce within two years. Mr. Smith accepted the principle late last month.

Preliminary talks are to begin Thursday with the British-sponsored conference formally opening a week later. The possibility of a deal has not been totally excluded.

Mr. Smith has expressed a determination to stick to Mr. Kissinger's original interim government blueprint, particularly proposals that the interim ministers of defense and of law and order be whites.

The nationalists, although themselves divided by tribal, personal and ideological differences, insist on negotiating over the government structure.

Britain and the United States have supported the nationalists' contention that nothing is to be barred from discussion.

Observers Turned Down

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Majority of 10 for Schmidt Coalition

NN, Oct. 19 (Reuters).

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats will have a majority of 10 seats in the parliament resulting from Oct. 3 general election in eight as previously called, parliamentary officials today.

They said this figure emerged from final official voting figures, final recounts due to be announced formally tomorrow. The final count gave the Social Democrats one extra seat at the expense of the opposition Christian Democrats.

The final seat distribution is 1 Social Democrats 214; Free Democrats 39; Christian Democrats 108; Christian Social Union 53.

U.S. Warships Transit Bosphorus to Black Sea

ISTANBUL, Oct. 19 (AP).

Two U.S. warships from the Sixth Fleet transited the Bosphorus into the Black Sea on Tuesday, the day after they were ordered to leave the mission today, port officials said.

They identified the vessels as the guided-missile cruiser Richmond and the frigate R. M. Montgomery. The Black Sea is bordered by Turkey, the Soviet Union, Romania and Bulgaria.

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Voting to Keep White Rule

Vorster Claims Major Gains Toward Easing of Apartheid

By John F. Burns

PRETORIA, Oct. 19 (NYT).—Prime Minister John Vorster made it clear yesterday that his government will continue to exclude urban blacks from participation in South Africa's political life, but he pledged that discriminatory measures which serve no purpose will be scrapped.

In an interview in his office here, Mr. Vorster was asked if he could foresee a day when the country's 4.2 million whites would cede power to its 18 million blacks. "I cannot foresee such a day at all," he said.

However, Mr. Vorster asserted that his government had done more to ease apartheid than all the previous governments of the country combined. He said that current policy was based not on the superiority of the white man but on the need to promote racial harmony.

He said the only purpose of the extensive network of racial laws, developed over centuries, was to limit friction between different peoples. When a rule or regulation becomes outdated or does not serve that purpose, he added, "it will be scrapped, and it has been scrapped."

No Kissinger Trade

Mr. Vorster, 60, who has been Prime Minister for 10 years, answered queries about Rhodesia, South-West Africa (Namibia) and South Africa. He also discussed relations between the United States and South Africa, averring that he had neither demanded nor received any "quid pro quo" from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for assisting the secretary in his efforts to bring majority rule to the two neighboring territories.

Speaking of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia, which begins informal sessions next Monday, he said he found no fault with the position of Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith—that efforts to establish a multiracial government will fail if black leaders back away from conditions put to Mr. Smith by Mr. Kissinger last month.

"Success will depend entirely on whether the various black delegations going to Geneva want a settlement and, secondly, whether they can solve their own internal difficulties," Mr. Vorster said. He added that in the event of failure, South Africa would

continue its role as Rhodesia's sole supplier.

Mr. Kissinger has also proposed a Geneva conference on South-West Africa, the territory that South Africa took over as a League of Nations mandate in 1920. Mr. Vorster, in a slight easing of his earlier position, declared that South Africa would not attend the conference, but would consider a role as an observer.

Hostility to SWAPO

The Prime Minister maintained his hostile stance toward the South-West Africa People's Organization, recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the territory's 900,000 inhabitants. "I have nothing to say to SWAPO at all," he declared, adding that it was up to members of a constitutional conference now being held in Windhoek, the territorial capital, to decide whether to meet SWAPO in Geneva.

The largest portion of his remarks dealt with South Africa's domestic political situation. He downplayed the significance of the anti-government disorders in black townships, disturbances which have left more than 300 blacks dead since June. He said that the blacks involved were "by far in a minority" and were opposed by "the vast majority" of peace-loving blacks.

"This sort of riot has occurred in many, many countries, and in your own country, I think, it ran on for five years not so very long ago," he said. "If my memory serves me correctly, there was more destruction in your case than ours."

Asked about black radicals' warnings that the violence will intensify and spread to white areas, the Prime Minister declared that the government would take all necessary steps to restore order "should people be so foolish as to commit arson or destruction, now or in the future."

A Great Moment

These policies, he said, would enjoy "a great moment" next Tuesday, when the Transkei Homeland becomes an independent state. The Transkei is the first of nine homelands to accept independence under the separate development policy, which offers blacks emancipation in the tribal domain, in the place of equal political and social rights in the country as a whole.

"As far as political rights are concerned, the urban and rural blacks exercise those rights in the homelands," he said, noting that no homeland leader had ever suggested that the 5.6 million urban blacks be denied the right to vote in homeland elections. He also noted that all taxes paid by urban blacks were turned over to the homelands, which account for 13 per cent of the country's area.

On predictions by some opponents of his government that black rule in neighboring countries made the same inevitable in South Africa, the Prime Minister replied: "The whites of South Africa have as much right to their part of South Africa as any other people. We are not temporary sojourners. We have as much right to be in South Africa as you have to be in America."



BORED OF EDUCATION—Protesting students greeted Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain when he helped lay the stone for a college annex near Oxford.

Whites in Transkei Worried About Oncoming Black Rule

FORT ST. JOHNS, South Africa, Oct. 19 (NYT).—For many white South Africans, the idea of black rule is anathema. But for 400 residents of this seaside village and 5,000 other whites in the region, black government will become a reality a week from today.

In a sense, they are the sacrificial lambs of apartheid, the policy of separation of races. As residents of the Transkei, they have been obliged to accept black rule as part of a policy that seeks to secure the supremacy of the 4.2 million whites elsewhere in the country.

The Transkei, 14,200 square miles of grassland along the Indian Ocean coast, is the first of the nine black homelands to take independence. The South African government has offered the homelands nationhood to relieve pressures for black political rights in the country as a whole. Six of the territories have rejected the offer.

For whites in the Transkei, whose forebears settled in the region more than a century ago, it is a traumatic development. Some have accepted it philosophically, and a handful have taken Transkei citizenship. But the dominant mood is one of apprehension, with many preparing to join an exodus that has reduced the white community by half since the policy of self-rule was proclaimed.

Fears of an 'Amin'

"As long as Matanzima's around, I'll be all right, but if he gets thrown out, we could find ourselves in the hands of somebody like Idi Amin," said Peter Wood, a telephone technician. He was referring to Chief Kaiser Matanzima, who is to become prime minister on independence and who has encouraged whites to stay.

Mr. Wood, 24, discussed the situation as he tinkered with a motorcycle in the streets of Umtata, the capital. With him was a friend, Neville Bartle, 22, an

apprentice mechanic. Both intend to seek work in the South African cities of Durban or East London.

"I wouldn't feel safe here after independence, especially after what's happened in Botswana," Mr. Bartle said, alluding to the anti-apartheid disorders that began in June in the black township near Johannesburg. "When the blacks take over, just about anything could happen."

The attitude is typical of many young whites, who have little to lose by leaving.

A few blocks away, Barry McGarr, a furniture dealer who has built up a prosperous business, took a more temperate view.

Temporary Security

"I won't say there is no anxiety or concern," said Mr. McGarr, known as "Big-Hearted Barry" in his advertising, which is directed mostly at blacks. "But I feel that things are going to be perfectly good enough to remain for the time being. How things are going to be in 10 years' time, I have no idea."

So far, Mr. McGarr has escaped the compulsory take-over of his business by the Transkei Development Corp., which is using South African government money to buy out white businesses and properties and turn them over to blacks. The aim is to create a black entrepreneurial class capable of running an economy that has been dominated by whites.

South Africa has poured more than \$30 million into buying out white businesses since the self-rule plan was adopted in 1963. But this year, facing serious economic problems, South Africa reduced such funds to \$3.5 million, which was quickly exhausted. The result has been uncertainty and bitterness among those who wish to leave, especially retired persons.

Feelings are particularly strong in Fort St. Johns, a resort community that has long been a retirement haven.

British settlers took to the

Poll in Britain Gives Tories Lead of 14%

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—General elections in Britain now would cost the Labor government because voters think the economic situation is being mishandled and they oppose leftist proposals for more state take-overs, a National Opinion Polls survey said today.

The survey, carried by the conservative Daily Mail, gave Conservatives a 44.8-per-cent lead over Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor party.

This is more than double the Tory lead of a month ago and the worst for Labor in nine years. It would mean the loss of 100 of the 314 Labor seats in the Commons, the Daily Mail said.

Mr. Callaghan does not have to call new elections until 1978.

spot early. In 1978 it was annexed for Britain by Maj. Henry Elliott, who contracted to pay the local chief \$500 for a tract of land at the river mouth. Later it was always recognized as a settler enclave.

When South Africa 13 years ago set the Transkei on the path to self-rule, it specifically excluded Fort St. Johns. But in 1973, after the Transkei accepted independence, the villagers were abruptly informed that it was to be incorporated after all. For the 600 inhabitants, it was a bombshell. About 400 are pensioners, many of whom invested their savings in homes and farms along the water's edge. Most of the others depend on tourists.

"We had a feeling of security, and we anticipated spending the rest of our lives here," said Mayor Michael Richards, a retired bank manager.

Smuggling Inquiry Widens

4 Swedes Reported Arrested In Probe of N. Korean Envoys

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Stockholm prosecutor K.G. Svensson confirmed today that four Swedes had been detained, apparently as part of an investigation of the sale of duty-free cigarettes and alcohol obtained from North Korean diplomats.

Press reports asserted that the detentions were in connection with the investigation, but Mr. Svensson declined to confirm this. He described the four as "entrepreneurs." Their identity was not disclosed.

In Helsinki, the Finnish Foreign Ministry said police were investigating the activities of North Korean diplomats in Finland.

Sweden and Finland are the third and fourth Scandinavian countries to become embroiled in the affair in less than a week. Norway and Denmark have served expulsion notices on North Korean diplomatic staffs for their capriciousness in the sale of duty-free goods.

Meeting at Ministry

North Korean ambassador Kil Jae Gyoung, who is also accredited to Norway, but declared persons not granted there, met senior officials of the Swedish Foreign Ministry at his own request to discuss reports on the smuggling, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The ministry will take no action until police complete their investigation, the spokesman said. Norway yesterday told all four North Korean diplomats in Oslo to leave the country within six days. On Friday, Denmark asked for the recall of the ambassador and his staff of three from Copenhagen, accusing them of widespread smuggling of liquor and cigarettes.

Hashish Charge

Danish police also said two of the diplomats were caught handing over 147 kilos of hashish, smuggled into Denmark in diplomatic bags, to a gang of Danes, Syrians and Lebanese.

The ambassador, Kim Hong Chul, has denied the charges. Denmark's ambassador in Peking, Kjeld Mortensen, who is also accredited to North Korea, has had three meetings with the North Korean envoy there on the expulsions, Foreign Ministry sources said.

In Copenhagen, Danish Foreign Minister K.B. Andersen told reporters that he believed the diplomats did not engage in the smuggling for personal gain and had nothing to fear when they returned home.

He described as unfounded press comment that the diplomats could face severe penalties, or even the death sentence.

"I know nothing about North Korea's money problems but I am sure the diplomats here did not act for personal profit," the minister said.

Denmark would continue to maintain friendly relations with Pyongyang, he said, and there had never been any question of severing diplomatic ties.



Kil Jae Gyoung

Chinese Left Is Target of Editorial

(Continued from Page 1) Irony, analysts noted, Li Hua was from Shanghai, the city from which Miss Ching and the three others also rose to power. The editorial's title sounded ominous note, "Learn From Li Hua. Fight On to the End." The phrase "Fight to the end" was also used repeatedly in the editorial.

Many Detained

There is evidence, in fact, that the number of those detained in Peking has already spread beyond the original four members of the Politburo, with other top officials from the Ministries of Culture and Education, the two ministries in Peking, and the Chinese press agency, Xinhua, also arrested.

But analysts here are inclined to believe that Mr. Hua will not push the new campaign into a nationwide purge of leftists. That would be extremely disruptive, compounding all the other uncertainties of this difficult year for China. And it might make him appear no better than those intriguers and conspirators he was trying to discredit.

Bourassa Calls Quebec Election Two Years Early

QUEBEC, Oct. 19 (AP).—Premier Robert Bourassa last night called general elections in Quebec for Nov. 15, two years before his regular term would end. Mr. Bourassa heads the Quebec Liberal party, which gained an overwhelming victory in the election three years ago. He said the issue next month will be a tougher stand against the provincial labor leaders and the status of bilingualism in Quebec, where both English and French are used.

At least one opposition leader criticized the Premier's decision to call an election at this time with only 29 days to campaign—one more day than the minimum allowed by the election law.

Jerome Choquette, former Liberal cabinet minister and now leader of the Popular National party, said Mr. Bourassa is "challenging" the people to "drown us with him." He asserted the Premier was trying to "extort" a mandate when there is no predominant issue.

Rene Levesque, leader of the Parti Quebecois, which advocates independence for Quebec, announced he would run for assembly seat, although he had been defeated twice before.

Meanwhile, in two by-elections yesterday Conservative party candidates won seats in the provincial House of Commons. One seat, in Ottawa, had been held by a Liberal and the other in Newfoundland, by a Conservative.

Only 2 to Seek U.K. Party Post

LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Shirley Williams, just becoming a champion of the party's moderate and left-wing, Michael Foot, were confirmed today as the only two contestants in this week's election for deputy leadership of Britain's ruling Labour party.

Mrs. Williams, 46, the education secretary, was reluctant to stand but was persuaded to do so by the moderates.

Mr. Foot, 63, who is leader of the House of Commons, has been hospitalized with shingles, but neither candidate is campaigning actively in the election by secret ballot, which ends on Thursday. The winner will replace Edward Short, who is retiring from politics.

4 Die in Stampede

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Four children were trampled to death and at least 100 persons injured yesterday when a sudden downpour at a National Heroes' Day celebration in a sports stadium sent the crowd stampeding for the exits, police said.

Despite Arab Summit Accord, Shelling Continues in Beirut

(Continued from Page 1) involves the timetable for withdrawal. The Riyadh accord stipulates that the main highways in the country, including the Beirut-Damascus road, must be reopened in five days and that in seven days armed men and heavy weapons must be withdrawn from the front lines in Beirut.

The agreement also states that the 37,500 new troops of the Arab peace-keeping force will arrive after two weeks.

Does this mean that Syrian troops will move between the opposing militias in central Beirut? Many politicians and Lebanese journalists asked today. If so, there will be bloodshed between the Syrians and the more radical Palestinian groups, many here believe.

Syrian Presence

The Syrians have about 22,000 men in Lebanon. Informal sources here today said that most of this force will remain in the country as part of the enlarged Arab peace-keeping force.

The Riyadh statement, it is noted, said nothing about a Syrian withdrawal.

It is not clear here whether Egypt will contribute troops to the peace force. President Anwar Sadat in the past said several times he would not contribute troops to such a force. In recent days, however, there were hints that he may have reconsidered.

The issue is of major importance, as Egypt remains the most powerful Arab country and thus would be the only effective counterweight against the Syrians in Lebanon.

"But what if things go wrong and Egyptians and Syrians confront each other in Lebanon, as did the Syrians and Palestinians?" a Lebanese politician said. "That would be the start of an Arab civil war," he said.

Most observers here believe that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad has in fact received a mandate from his fellow Arab leaders to continue Syria's political and military intervention in Lebanon, but under the supervision of the Arab League.

Negotiations for the new transaction were started in April, when Krupp's chief official, Berthold Beltz, met the Shah in Tehran. Further discussions were carried out between Mr. Beltz and Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda and Eusang Ansari, Iran's minister of economic affairs and finance, according to today's announcement.

Mr. Ansari and Mr. Beltz signed the agreement today.

Krupp said its 1975 sales were about \$3.7 billion, but it reported a net domestic loss of about \$23 million. Company officials said in June that it was an open question whether the firm would produce a profit this year.

Krupp has 80,000 employees engaged in the manufacture of ships, steel, special alloys, industrial and heavy machinery, complete plants, mechanical engineering and electronics systems and in trading and various services.

Police are holding about 50 Arab youths on charges of defiling Jewish prayer scrolls in the cave. Authorities are planning to try some settlers from the nearby Jewish community of Kiryat Arba for desecrating copies of the Torah.

Hebron Curfew Lifted by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (UPI).—Authorities today lifted a 16-day curfew on Hebron and announced plans to reopen the tomb of the Patriarchs, the town's principal shrine, to Moslem and Jewish worshippers tomorrow.

Authorities imposed the curfew Oct. 4, after reciprocal acts of desecration of religious objects by Jews and Arabs in the tomb, on the eve of Yom Kippur, Judaism's most solemn holiday. The cave itself was closed for repairs.

Police are holding about 50 Arab youths on charges of defiling Jewish prayer scrolls in the cave. Authorities are planning to try some settlers from the nearby Jewish community of Kiryat Arba for desecrating copies of the Torah.

Work Is Started On Turkish Dam

ANKARA, Oct. 19 (AP).—Round-breaking ceremonies were held yesterday for a \$1.25-billion hydroelectric dam, Turkey's biggest, on the Euphrates River in the southeast.

Premier Suleyman Demirel, present at the ceremonies, said that the dam would constitute part of a \$15-billion irrigation and electricity project in the southeast. He said that the project would involve the construction of five more dams, two on the Euphrates River and three on the Tigris.

The overall project would irrigate 8 million acres in the arid southeast, Mr. Demirel said.



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Ireland Blocks Action on 200-Mile Limit

EEC Talks on Fishing Zones Deadlocked

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 19 (IHT).—Ireland prevented the Common Market foreign ministers' meeting here today from agreeing on a proposal to jointly declare 200-mile fishing zones from their coasts on Jan. 1.

By insisting that arrangements for such a declaration should be conditional on special terms for its own fishermen, Ireland effectively wrecked today's European Economic Community talks. The country was in a minority of eight to one.

The veto turned the talks into a bitter exchange. Ireland's Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald said afterwards, "Perhaps after this meeting people will take the position of Irish fishermen seriously and come forward with concrete proposals."

The trouble was caused by Mr. Fitzgerald's determination that there should be a link between his country's demand for a 50-mile exclusive fishing "belt" and the EEC's urgent need to agree on a roadmap for negotiations with nonmember nations such as Iceland and Norway, which already intend to have their own 200-mile zones.

This was unacceptable to the rest of the EEC, which wants to begin talks about fishing rights in the new zones with third countries, including the Soviet Union, as soon as possible.

Britain is particularly hard-pressed on this issue because its agreement with Iceland, which ended the so-called cod war, expires at the end of November and needs to be replaced.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland told the press that the failure of today's talks was "disappointing but not disastrous."

A special meeting of EEC foreign ministers has been called Oct. 29 in The Hague to solve the problem. Britain has warned that unless agreement is reached then, it will begin bilateral talks with Iceland about new fishing quotas in that country's waters.

But EEC legal experts have warned that such bilateral negotiations would contravene EEC law, and such action might be challenged by the European Court of Justice.

Mr. Crosland said, however, that unless a communitywide mandate for talks with other countries was agreed on by the end of the month, Britain is

ready to take the risk of starting negotiations with Iceland. The first round is scheduled Nov. 3.

Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep, who presided over the two-day session, told a press conference, "No one came here expecting this complex problem could be settled in one session. Now we have a clear view of the positions adopted by various member countries. In this light further efforts will be made to reach a solution soon."

He added that there was at least unanimity in the EEC Council of Ministers on the community's need to have a negotiating mandate.

Ireland's stand is resented by the other Common Market members because the country does not have any deep-sea fishing fleets of its own. The Irish fishing industry is confined to in-shore waters.

Exploiting Embarrassment
EEC officials feel the country is trying to win concessions for Irish fishermen by exploiting the EEC's embarrassment at not yet being ready to open negotiations with third countries about deep-sea fishing.

The view was strongly expressed by the commissioner responsible for the EEC's internal market, Finn-Olay Gundelach. "If we had accepted Ireland's demands for special treatment on inshore fishing, it would have brought the house down with a crash," he said.

Ireland wants a 50-mile exclusive zone, but the European Commission has proposed there should be no more than 12 miles for each country. Clearly there is a right in prospect on this subject, but especially as the French believe the exclusive national zone should be confined to a mere six miles.

But it is a battle the EEC will engage in another day. The exclusive-zone question was not on today's agenda. It would not have been raised had Mr. Fitzgerald not used the EEC's international posture on future fishing deals as a means of pursuing national advantage.

Hungary Maneuvers

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Hungarian and Soviet troops are taking part in joint exercises in Hungary, the government news agency MTI reported today.



BUSINESS SLOW—One of the giant halls at the French market center of Rungis, outside Paris, stands deserted during the strike by fruit and vegetable merchants.

Obituaries

Louisiana Ex-Gov. James A. Noe, Source in 'Hayride' Scandals

MONROE, La., Oct. 19 (AP).—Former Louisiana Gov. James A. Noe, 85, died yesterday in Houston.

A few hours after Mr. Noe's death, retiring Rep. Edward Hébert, D-La., who as a newspaper reporter in New Orleans in 1939 broke the first stories of the scandals known as the "Louisiana Hayride" about state officials looting the Treasury, announced that Mr. Noe had been his source.

"It was Jimmy Noe who fed me the information which I subsequently published and which caused the break in the scandals," Rep. Hébert said.

Within two weeks of Mr. Hébert's first article on the scandal, Gov. Richard Leche and Louisiana State University president James Monroe Smith resigned their offices. Both served prison sentences.

Other state officials also served sentences or paid fines, and some suicides were attributed to the threat of indictments.

Mr. Noe was elected to the state Senate in 1932. In 1935, he was selected by the Huey Long machine to be lieutenant governor under O.K. Allen, Mr. Long's

hand-picked successor when Mr. Long moved on to the U.S. Senate.

When Gov. Allen died in office, Mr. Noe served as governor until a special election was held four months later. Mr. Leche was chosen governor in that election. Mr. Noe was twice tried for alleged offenses, but he was not convicted. The first time, in 1942, he and the Wm. or Loss Oil Co. were accused of conspiring to deprive the state of oil and gas revenues. In 1949, he and three other friends of Mr. Long were charged with jury tampering.

Mr. Noe twice tried unsuccessfully to win the governorship. Over the years, he built a substantial business organization, which included radio and television stations.

James M. Osborn

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (NYT).—James M. Osborn, 70, a Yale University English scholar and literary detective, died Sunday at Yale-New Haven Hospital.

Mr. Osborn, a literary historian at Yale University from 1938 to 1972, was a specialist in 17th-century and 18th-century English literature.

French Assembly Debates Censure Of Austerity Plan

PARIS, Oct. 19 (IHT).—The French National Assembly tonight debated the Socialist-Communist opposition's motion of censure against the government's economic policy and austerity plan.

"French workers refuse to pay the costs of 'the policies of the President of the republic and his successive governments,'" read the censure motion. It said the government's austerity plan would increase unemployment and reduce workers' buying power, while maintaining "privileges for the rich and powerful."

With a government majority of almost 300 out of 490 seats, the censure motion had no chance of passage. But it tends to dramatize French economic problems and give the Socialist-Communist opposition the illusion of cohesion.

The government's austerity plan, aimed at reducing inflation to 6.5 per cent by the end of 1977, was introduced last month and includes a three-month price freeze, 4.8 per cent income-tax increases this year to pay for the drought, and wage guidelines of 6.5 per cent.

French vegetable and fruit retailers and wholesalers began a strike yesterday to protest parts of the government's plan.

57 Listed as Subject to Arrest

Thai Journalists New Target Of Junta's Drive on 'Leftists'

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, Oct. 19 (WPI).—A purge and roundup of leftists which began here after military officers seized power two weeks ago apparently are being expanded to include Thai journalists.

Officially inspired articles in two extreme-right newspapers listed the names of 57 journalists who allegedly "have committed acts endangering national security by serving the Communists." All newspapers are already under severe censorship by the military regime.

"I was expecting something like this sooner or later," said an editor whose name appeared on the list. "But, like everyone else, I guess I never expected it to touch me personally."

The list, which appeared in Khao Raiwan and Tawan Siam, was compiled by police, the Internal Security Operations Command and the National Security Council, according to staff members of the two papers. Spokesmen for the police and security organizations refused to comment.

Col. Karoon Kongraditong, a spokesman for the military's ruling National Administrative Reform Committee, said that he was "personally concerned" over the articles because among those listed were five members of the government's Public Relations Department and three employees of a semi-official television station.

List Disavowed
Col. Karoon said that "as far as I'm able to determine at this time," the list was not prepared by the reform committee.

However, a member of the military junta's ruling group, who is charged with censoring the local papers, said that "the articles would not be allowed to be published if they were not true. We censor everything."

Several newsmen on the list said they suspected that their names had been turned in by colleagues seeking to settle personal grievances. "It's a tradition of long standing among Thai newsmen to attack each other in print," a veteran journalist said.

As reported by Khao Raiwan, the newsmen listed had been investigated by police during Thailand's recent three-year experiment with democratic rule, but could not be arrested then. "Their acts are considered more than 70-per-cent inclined toward Communism," the paper reported, without explaining how this measurement was achieved.

The authorities are presently watching all these men closely and the police are ready to arrest them immediately upon receiving an order," the article continued. It did not mention that two of those listed have already been arrested.

They are Pansak Vinayarat, publisher of the liberal weekly magazine Chaturat, and Vetchara Vekthayathirang, an economics writer for the mass-circulation Thai Rath, who writes under the pen name Yodthong Thakthiew-mal.

Pressure for Dismissal
Another editor who appeared before the censorship committee this week said he was told that a particular staffer "would soon be arrested and it would be better for you if he were not a member of your staff at the time we pick him up." The reporter has not yet been dismissed, the editor said, but he added that he was not sure "how long we'll be able to hold out."

Other editors have been given similar warnings. Several have responded by firing some reporters and columnists. In addition, 13 papers have been banned by the regime, putting several thousand journalists and other employees out of work.

Newsmen who worked under restrictions set by other Thai military regimes said that they could not recall any of them being as tough with the press as the reform committee.

"We always understood there were certain subjects we couldn't touch," said the publisher of a major daily, "but we could live with that and, to the best of my knowledge, no newsmen was ever arrested."

An editor of another large daily recalled: "There were never suggestions of large numbers of us being Communists."

One editor said that if the junta continues this "witch-hunt"—and there's no other word for what's going on—"many newsmen will join students who fled into the jungle or leading intellectuals who fled abroad after the new regime took over."

A few newsmen have managed to slip satirical items past the censor.

Allegory on Democracy
A columnist in the English-language Bangkok World wrote about his visit to New York's Statue of Liberty, to show readers, by allegory, "how beautiful democracy can be."

The military rulers are continuing to confiscate and burn thousands of books and other printed material considered "pro-Communist."

Huge bonfires burn every day at police stations throughout the capital. Some residents of Bangkok and other cities have been burning their own books in fear of having them discovered by police raiding parties and being incriminated.

Although the regime continues to assert that it intends to return Thailand to democratic government—over a 13-to-16-year period—it is now clear that military rulers have in mind their own form of democracy.

Aroon Wongyayant, who is in control of the Education Ministry, told a group of 600 educators yesterday that teaching of forms of political theory, including democratic concepts, was completely banned once schools are allowed to reopen.

All schools and universities have been closed since the regime came to power. A reopening has not been scheduled.

Gandhi Aide Rules Out Bid For Elections

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19 (AP).—Law Minister H.R. Gokhale rejected today an opposition demand for a referendum on a proposed major overhaul of India's 25-year-old democratic Constitution.

At a meeting with foreign correspondents, Mr. Gokhale presented a spirited defense of government's planned constitutional amendment, which the opposition claims will "destroy the position of the father of the nation, a referendum is 'not feasible' and 'not practical'."

The minister also said that the current Parliament retains a sufficient mandate from the elections to move ahead with the proposed rewriting of the constitution drafted by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's father, late Jawaharlal Nehru, and other independence leaders.

The opposition has said that Parliament, which has months ago extended its five-year term, is "illegitimate" not competent to pass an amendment which rewrites the preamble and 59 clauses of the national charter.

Regime Detains Some
Over the weekend, some 500 of India's most eminent lawyers and opposition leaders claimed an "unconstitutional" sweeping changes should not be brought forth while the many as two dozen opposition members of Parliament remain in political detention.

Mr. Gokhale responded by accusing the opposition of failing to meet government officials in a dialogue on proposed changes. He said, despite the political detentions, the government would press final approval of the legislation when a special session of Parliament opens next Monday.

"Their detention in the prison on account of the emergency laws should not, to my mind, come in the way of going ahead with the amendment," he said.

Right in Finland Clear Victor in Local Elections

HELSINKI, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Finland's Conservative Party emerged today as a clear victor in nationwide local elections, an increased majority for right-center alliance over leftist groups.

The elections are important because local councils are in control of much of the country's taxation and public spending.

The virtually complete victory showed the Social Democrats making the largest single vote in local government despite a 2.1-per-cent drop to 26.1 per cent.

Third was the Center party, 18.8 per cent, up 0.8 per cent, followed closely by the Communists with 18.5 per cent, up 0.5 per cent.

The two-day poll Sunday yesterday was the first indication of the country's political mood since last year's general election produced a center-based coalition government.

Chinese Are Building A Road in Pakistan

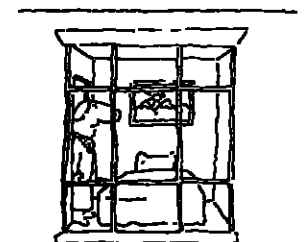
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Oct. 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto disclosed last night that several thousand Chinese technicians and laborers were working on the Karakoram highway which will connect Pakistan's China's Sinkiang Province.

Mr. Bhutto made the disclosure in a confidence message sent to Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng following the death of 25 Chinese technicians in a landslide Tuesday while working on the road.

Komila, 250 miles north of Islamabad, 250 others were injured.

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On Spanish Reform Issues

Lightists Seen Shoving Suarez to Center

James M. Markham
Oct. 19 (NYT).—The
out of Premier Adolfo
which was greeted with
with great suspicion by
under opposition groups,
to find its ground in
of Spain's political

ing to a number of well-
Spaniards, the Suarez
has been defined less
of its own than by as-
political moves by right-
ists.

has been shoveling to
observed Lorenzo Con-
a respected political col-
and editor. "It has not
been the center."

the Cabinet further
dear with the center
refused to incorporate
into its political re-
all that were proposed last
the National Movement,
was Spain's only legal po-
arty under the late Fran-
cisco.

and, the government, re-
warded the amendments
would enhance power of
to the largely unselected
which will have a limited
consider the overall re-
all this week.

government bill calls for
ular referendum, which
believe will be held in-
er, to approve the hold-
the country's first free
ary elections since the
n. The elections would be
diagonal legislature with
to alter Spain's patch-
of Franco-era laws that
sided its "constitution."

Suarez has promised that
stions will be held by next
though there have been
demands from the left-
s opposition to hold them

with a rapidly deterio-
economic situation and
vigorated right, Mr.
is believed to want to
wifely.

widely accepted that an
government, appointed
omarch who is just gath-
ular acceptance, is unable
a "social pact" between

rican Killer of 3
ged in Bahamas

SAU, Bahamas, Oct. 19
Michael Shobek, a U.S.
his head covered by a
hood, was hanged today
small gallows room at
son at Fox Head.

execution came 20 months
hobek, a 22-year-old Mil-
handyman and would-be
ter, confessed to the
s of three fellow Ameri-
described as "angels of

management and a resolute labor
movement which might bring
some kind of order into the
country. A week ago, the Cabinet
announced a limited package of
austerity measures that was de-
nounced by the main Communist
and Socialist trade unions.

By tugging its political reform
bill "urgent," the government
has obliged the 561-member Cor-
tes, which is filled with Franco
loyalists and holdovers, to vote
yes or no in a matter of days.

Constitutional Reform
The bill, which amounts to a
constitutional reform, needs a
two-thirds majority to pass. In
ordinary circumstances, the gov-
ernment should have no trouble
putting together the necessary
votes.

Rightists, grouped around the
newly formed Popular Alliance,
a mixture of Francoists, right-
wing Christian Democrats and
big-money interests, are believed
to be planning to use the Na-
tional Movement's amendments
as a stick to beat the govern-
ment. One of them would give
the Cortes, not the government,
control over next summer's elec-
tions.

Mr. Suarez has reportedly
promised Spain's military estab-
lishment that his political re-
form program, which has the
unspoken backing of King Juan
Carlos, will pass legally through
the "organic" institutions be-
queathed by Franco.

As an Open Breach
But if he should be rebuffed
by the Cortes this week, he is
said to be prepared to dissolve
the unrepresentative body and
rule by decree. That would
mark an open breach with the
right and the past.

Such a step would probably
meet with the approval of
Spain's fragmented left-
of-center opposition groups,
which lately have shown signs
of softening their hostile stance
toward the Suarez reform pro-
gram and timetable.

Members of Democratic Co-
ordination, an umbrella organi-
zation of Socialists, Communists
and other left-of-center groups,
are concerned that the resurgent
right might harbor hopes of
succeeding the Suarez govern-
ment if it stumbles too badly.

Suarez Jeered
MADRID, Oct. 19 (AP).—
Shouting "assassin" and "per-
juror," rightists denounced Pre-
mier Suarez to his face yesterday,
turning an official funeral mass
into a political rally against the
government.

Mr. Suarez and the Cabinet
were jeered as they attended a
mass for Juan Maria de Araluce,
a member of the King's Council
of the Realm, and his four-man
police escort killed with him. The
King did not attend.

The Premier and his Cabinet
left the church here amid cries
by worshippers for the army to
seize power.

The attack on the 100-day-old
government was the most severe
since the assassination two weeks
ago by Basque separatists. The
killings ignited a rightist back-
lash against the government and
charges that Mr. Suarez's plans
for political liberalization were
leading the country to ruin.

General Strike Called
MADRID, Oct. 19 (UPI).—
Spain's illegal labor unions have
called a nationwide 24-hour gen-
eral strike for Nov. 12 to protest
the government's labor policy and
program of wage controls.

A joint communiqué by the
unions said, "We workers must
respond to the government mea-
sures with a massive, united, re-
sponsible and peaceful mobiliza-
tion. This is the form of struggle
that European workers are using
to defend their interests."

Leaders of the Communist-
dominated Workers Commission
Union and Workers Syndicates
Union agreed on the strike call.



HELD—Asher Yadin smiles as he chats with a policeman. He was ordered held in Tel Aviv on bribery charges.

Major Official
In Israel Held
In Bribe Case

He Had Been Named
To Head Central Bank

TEL AVIV, Oct. 19 (UPI).—A
magistrate today ordered one of
the most powerful figures in Is-
rael held for 15 days on bribery
charges in an escalating scandal.
"It is impossible to predict if
the government will be able to
withstand this colossal avalanche,"
the mass circulation Tel Aviv
newspaper Yedioth Ahronoth said
in an editorial.

Police called in three new sus-
pects for questioning today in
connection with the arrest of
Asher Yadin, head of the
Labor party-controlled nationwide
health service.

Mr. Yadin, 53, nominated to
head the Bank of Israel, was ar-
rested last night after a month-
long investigation concerning at
least six suspect real estate deals
involving assets of the nationwide
Kupat Holim (sick fund).

Mr. Yadin has denied the
charges and blamed his problems
on a spurned mistress whom he
accused of scheming with a
"wicked and corrupt" journalist
to ruin him. Mr. Yadin, a power-
ful force in the dominant Labor
party and the Israeli economy,
has been responsible for invest-
ing more than \$100 million a year
for Kupat Holim.

His arrest shocked the Labor
party leadership and political
sources said Prime Minister Yit-
zhak Rabin is being kept informed
on developments.

Court Told of Charge
Police Prosecutor Binjamin Zie-
gel told a magistrate's court that
Mr. Yadin is accused of receiv-
ing \$9,000 in bribes and conspir-
ing to defraud the state of tax
on a private real estate deal.

Mr. Ziegel said Mr. Yadin may
be involved with other suspects
in kickbacks totaling more than
\$1 million from another real es-
tate transaction between Kupat
Holim and Latin American in-
vestors.

Two other persons, including
one who volunteered to turn state
evidence against Mr. Yadin,
were also detained in connection
with that transaction.

Police began probing allega-
tions against Mr. Yadin shortly
after Mr. Rabin and other gov-
ernment leaders nominated him
last month to succeed Moshe
Sanbar as the head of the na-
tion's central bank. He was to
have taken office Nov. 1.

Trudeau Off to Tokyo

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (UPI).—
Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau
left Ottawa for Tokyo today on
a series of trade talks with
Japanese Prime Minister Takeo
Miki and his Cabinet.

UN Center, Traffic Both Affected

Vienna a City Divided After Bridge Collapse

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Oct. 19 (NYT).—
Imagine for a moment that
New York's Brooklyn Bridge sud-
denly crumples and falls into the
East River.

This was about what happened,
in due proportion, to Vienna on
Aug. 1, when the Reichsbrücke,
all of its 13,000 tons, collapsed
without a warning.

Thundersome Viennese at once
suspected terrorism or sabotage.
By now, however, it is fairly cer-
tain that shoddy construction
and neglect, rather than plotters,
doomed the suspension bridge
across the Danube River.

"For our reputation, it would
have been much better if some
nut or criminal had blown up
the Reichsbrücke," an Austrian
civil servant remarked the other
day. "But a key bridge that gets
bored and takes a bath!"

Link to the Core
The structure was about to as-
sume a new role as a vital link
between the urban core and the
ambitious and controversial
United Nations City project be-
yond the Danube.

The inglorious end of the
Reichsbrücke has brought Vi-
enna a splitting traffic headache
that won't go away for a long
time.

The bridge affair, which local
newspapers call a catastrophe
and a scandal, has also caused
a durable psychological trauma

and a severe case of image
trouble for this city. It also
created some international com-
plications.

First, a Romanian ship was
damaged when the bridge hit the
water.

Then, hundreds of boats and
barges were bottled up on both
sides of the wreckage.

Soviet, Hungarian and other
foreign river boatmen were left
idle for weeks, and some still
are. They are hanging around
the shoreside taverns.

Official investigations have
found that the Reichsbrücke's
foundations were apparently
shaky, and poor concrete had
been used.

Continual heavy streetcar and
motor traffic—with 18,000 vehicles
crossing the bridge every rush
hour—had relentlessly pounded
the tired construction.

Fortunately, the Reichsbrücke
was almost empty when, in a
slow, wave-like movement, it fell
to pieces early on a Sunday morn-
ing.

A trailer bus without passengers
was just passing the bridge
jackknifed and dropped into the
Danube. The driver could not
escape. A passenger car also
disappeared into the water, and
whoever was traveling in it
presumably died.

The disaster virtually cut off
the growing \$700-million UN
City complex from Vienna proper.
Officially called the International

Office and Congress Center, its
two major bodies—the Interna-
tional Atomic Energy Agency
and the United Nations Indus-
trial Development Organization
—already have headquarters in
Vienna.

Their staffs, a total of about
2,500 people, are in attractive
downtown offices, and many of
them view the future move to
the wastes of the unglamorous
northwest bank of the Danube
with distaste.

"The collapse of the bridge
makes UN City even more of a
white elephant," a diplomat said
at a recent cocktail party.

The International center was
scheduled to be ready in 1978,
but now there's talk of 1979. A
permanent substitute for the
Reichsbrücke will not be ready
before 1981, at best.

Right now, driving to the UN
City site means making a long
detour and getting stuck in the
traffic jams enveloping Vienna's
three functioning vehicular
Danube bridges.

An emergency concrete-and-
steel bridge for streetcars was
readied in 10 weeks at the site
of the old Reichsbrücke. A pa-
rallel make-do link for cars is to
be opened in January.

However, transportation be-
tween the two halves of the
Austrian capital will remain
bothersome for at least five
years.

"We are having the Danube
blues," a Viennese said.

Greece Asked
To Bar Agnew

ATHENS, Oct. 19 (UPI).—
A bill to declare former U.S.
Vice-President Spiro Agnew an
undesirable alien in Greece
was submitted to parliament
today by opposition deputy
Constantine Koustakis.

The deputy from Crete said
Agnew had encouraged the
military junta in Greece and
was now involved with "colo-
nialist capitalists trying to ex-
ploit the toil of the Greek
people." Parliamentary sources
said it was unlikely parlia-
ment would pass such a law.

Agnew, son of a Greek im-
migrant to the United States,
was given a hero's welcome
when he visited Greece as
vice-president in 1972.

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This etching of Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669) is typical of one of the aspects of the artist's life: Rembrandt never travelled farther than 60 miles from Amsterdam, and yet he created art with a worldwide appeal.

Along the banks of the Amstel River, he sketched the tiny hamlets and sturdy windmills that still dot Holland's flat countryside.

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Another Truce Effort

When Owen Glendower told Hotspur that he could summon spirits from the vasty deep, Hotspur pertinently replied that so could he, and so could any man "but will they come when you do call for them?" Today, when agitators or idealists summon spirits of war, hatred and revenge from the vasty deep of human aggressiveness, too often they come; too seldom can they be returned. The world has seen many outbreaks of violence, for good or evil purposes, depending on the point of view, from Bangkok to Belfast and all too many way stations around the world; what it infrequently observes is a dominant sense of reason, which seeks other roads than violence toward conflicting goals. Now Lebanon, long the site of war and terror, where attempt after attempt to bring the fighting even to a temporary end has failed, will try again to work toward a peace.

This time the effort seems to hold a better chance of success than in the past. The Palestinians, who have been a prime cause of difficulty because their chief concern is not Lebanon, but Palestine, are to return to their old places of residence; the Presidents of Lebanon, Egypt and Syria, the rulers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are in general agreement; a peace-keeping force of 30,000 Arab troops will seek to enforce the truce. The whole Arab League will soon discuss the problem in Cairo.

Given this elaborate and apparently practicable program, the future of hard-struck

Lebanon seems brighter than on any other occasion in many months. But the tragic past, however much it should impel Lebanon toward some kind of peaceful solution, also offers warnings.

Does Yasser Arafat's signature on the agreement really bind all the Palestinians now in arms? Can President Elias Sarkis speak for Lebanese Christian or Moslem extremists? Will the peace-keeping force remain united to eliminate the fighting—or will its members fight one another? And when the Arab League meets, will such aggressive members as Iraq and Libya go along with the moderates who have just finished their initial work in Riyadh?

So Lebanon's future is by no means sure. And even if this situation is resolved, it must be remembered that while the Palestinians are to be reconsigned to their refugee camps and areas, this, under the terms of the Riyadh agreement, is only a preliminary to a return to their homeland, which Israel now holds. The problem, in other words, is to be shifted from Lebanon to Israel, with all the warfare that implies, unless it can be forestalled by that very rare element in Middle Eastern politics, common sense.

There are many lessons that all parties in the Middle East can derive from the Lebanese tragedy: there are useful spirits that can be summoned from that grim and vasty deep. Here again Hotspur's skepticism applies. "But will they come when you do call for them?"

The Environmental Issues

The protection of the environment is a major concern for many citizens and the nation's future. Despite its importance, neither candidate has devoted much attention to the issue.

In the light of their records and their public statements, President Ford and Governor Carter stand at almost polar opposites in the environmental field.

The Ford Record

The Ford record has some bright spots. The President, for example, resisted the efforts of Western sheep raisers to return to the dreadful practice of poisoning predators on public lands. His administration has also tried to achieve meaningful international controls on the destructive whaling trade. He endorsed keeping the New River wild and undammed. More recently, he signed the Toxic Substances Control Act.

But these positive actions often seem motivated by political considerations rather than genuine conviction. Thus, Ford announced his New River position while in hot pursuit of voters in the North Carolina primary against Ronald Reagan. His signature on the toxic substances law came after the administration had supported many amendments in the House and Senate designed to weaken the measure.

Negative actions in the Ford record overshadow the few bright patches. The President has twice vetoed strip-mining control bills. He has opposed land-use planning legislation. He has pressed for a weakening of water pollution regulations and for extended deadlines and lower standards of air pollution compliance.

The Ford administration has promoted the expansion of nuclear power with single-minded determination and too little attention to either the risks or the alternatives. Ford has chosen secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture with a notable lack of sympathy for conservation. As a result,

those departments have followed policies with regard to logging, mining and grazing on the public lands that consistently favor exploitative over-use.

The Carter Record

Carter's record on environmental issues while serving as governor of Georgia was notably good. He blocked construction by the Army Corps of Engineers of the proposed Sprewell Bluffs Dam on the Flint River—the last free-flowing river in the Piedmont region of Georgia. By the time Carter intervened aggressively against the dam, planning for it had been advanced and had received strong support from previous governors, the state legislature and the Georgia congressional delegation.

Carter similarly took the initiative in opposing stream channelization projects that had previously led to the destruction of many streams and the ecologically harmful draining of wetlands. Under his leadership, Georgia established a Heritage Trust Commission to acquire and preserve important historical, cultural and ecological areas. He also reorganized the state's environmental agencies into a Department of Natural Resources, with an increased budget.

In the primaries earlier this year and in his policy statements this fall, Carter has stressed the need for energy conservation, urged intensified research programs in solar energy and in clean-burning techniques for coal, and called for a lower priority for nuclear development. He has promised to sign a strip-mine control bill similar to those that Ford vetoed.

There have been persistent complaints that on many issues the two presidential candidates have sounded alike. On the range of important environmental issues, however, voters have an unusually clear and well-defined choice.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Mao's Heritage

In a single generation, the Chinese Communists have achieved something the Russians have not yet managed after two. By relying on village organization and paying due regard to small and medium-sized industry they have created a better supply system than the Soviet Union's. Mao's successors now have (to simplify the situation) three possible choices before them. The new upper class may seek to consolidate its sway over the masses and adopt a rigidity that can only lead to degeneration; at the other extreme there could be a resurgence of half-baked ideology aimed at implementing Mao's theories in their full purity; between these two courses there is a chance to continue with a process of constructive evolution—the most difficult choice of the three to put into practice.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Britain in Rhodesia

Black nationalists who have been struggling for years to throw Britain out of Africa now want us back to see fair play in Rhodesia. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and the other neighboring presidents are even pleading for a British governor-general, white plumbees and all, to preside over the transition to black rule. This black-handed tribute to British impartiality is ironic.

It would be reactionary make-believe to send a temporary governor-general to Rhodesia. The solution must be an African solution. And if the transition is to be supervised from outside, it must be supervised by a United Nations commission. After all, it was the UN which imposed mandatory sanctions on the Smith regime. We should be willing to supply a chairman for the UN commission. But there must be no pretense of a return to British rule, no British officers, and above all, no British troops.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 26, 1901

PHILADELPHIA—It is by no means certain that the Republican party will give to the partitioning of McKinley for the healing of the wounds of commercial war any greater immediate need than they gave to the wise and lenient desires of Lincoln, after his lamented death, while the passion of civil strife was yet hot in the hearts of the survivors. Nonetheless, the great mass of the people will treasure the words of their dead martyrs.

Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1926

WASHINGTON—Dr. Raimond Pearl has predicted that the United States will contain in 3100 A.D. the largest population that it can support, or 197,374,000 persons, a prediction recently quoted with approval by Mr. Herbert Hoover. However, it must be emphasized that this pronouncement is peculiarly liable to over-emphasis. Forecasts of population increase for any country or century cannot be either exact or certain. Too many possible upsets exist.



'I Believe in Farm Supports.'

China: Outside Looking In

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—For reasons known best to astrology, a practice much venerated in the Orient, October seems a particularly significant month for the Chinese People's Republic.

On Oct. 23, 1961, Chou En-lai abruptly quit a Soviet party congress he was attending in Moscow and flew back to Peking, heralding the break between those Communist capitals.

Five years later (Oct. 27, 1966) China fired its first nuclear bomb from a guided missile. Henry Kissinger arrived in Peking Oct. 20, 1971, to arrange for President Nixon's visit. On Oct. 25, 1971, the People's Republic was admitted to the UN.

Of all October's since Mao Tse-tung's forces consolidated their hold on China, this month seems likely to be deemed the most fateful. For not only the succession to Chairman Mao is being decided but also policies that may ultimately affect the global balance and such crucial matters as war or peace.

A decade ago (Dec. 5, 1966) Andre Malraux, the great French writer, Resistance leader and former minister, who had been sent as De Gaulle's special envoy to Mao, said he thought by far the most important international event that day was the naming of Chiang Ching (Mrs. Mao) as cultural consultant to the general political department of the Chinese Army, her first official job.

With Him in Yenan

Chiang Ching, then 52, had shared Mao's difficult life in the outposts of Yenan during the war against Japan and Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists and had turned from a career as a minor actress into a major, if indirect, political force. However, she only emerged as an actual power when entrenched among army commissars in a bureaucratic post.

Malraux believed the appointment indicated Mao's determination to insure control of the army and to end the insolence of Red Guard youths who, the chairman had confided, were basically against him. But Chiang Ching seemed to move steadily toward these very youths, especially during the final years when her husband was unable to exercise actual control.

We do not yet know if she actually made an outright move and sought, with three other leaders now in disgrace, to seize the leadership torch on the basis of a forged testament, as her enemies allege. Whether or not she truly attempted to have the new boss, Hua Kuo-feng, murdered cannot be assessed abroad. Nevertheless, it is evident that Hua outwitted and outmaneuvered her and her so-called "radical" group.

Today Hua seems firmly in charge of everything but appearances can often deceive. After all, Teng Hsiao-ping, who had been leading the post-Mao succession race a few months earlier, was dropped last winter, following the death of his sponsor, Chou En-lai. Chiang Ching, who disliked Teng, was one of those who boasted Hua as a replacement. Now she is either dead or in detention; and Teng appears to be back in Peking.

The Key Question

Edward Heath, the former British prime minister, who was received by Mao, was told by Peking's foreign minister that China's "democracy" had its own way of working. If an official was attacked by open insults and hostile placards, he had to stand

and fight in order to survive. Teng may have managed to do that. If Chiang Ching is not actually dead, can she?

China's real decision-making force is perhaps the army. A member of the Soviet Communist Central Committee once told me: "China's future will probably depend largely on generals because this has always been the case through China's history. Military men move to the top. Although they like to watch big parades and make big speeches, they usually are a moderating influence."

It is interesting to note that Hua went out of his way to pay tribute to the army at Mao's memorial service. He has subsequently been supported by Gen. Chen Hsia-ten, chief of the

Peking garrison, and a key commander. It is also worth noting that several of Teng's old army friends have been quietly rehabilitated.

The army leadership has seemingly chosen sides. Some observers even forecast a variety of military dictatorship, only theoretically controlled by the Communist party, and probably aiming at a pragmatic policy of national consolidation. But nothing is yet certain, this fateful October.

It is conceivable that there could be at least some bloodshed before the struggle for succession ends. And no one can safely bet on the outcome. After all, who, five years earlier, could have foreseen Khrushchev sitting in Stalin's office?

WASHINGTON—In private conversations over the past two weeks, Henry Kissinger has been expressing anguish in two ways:

First, after the first two presidential debates, he has told friends that it is difficult for him to think of either Ford or Carter as a real president.

Second, because the President does not have an overall foreign policy philosophy, he says it is sometimes hard to get information into Ford's head in a briefing. This disparaging comment is sometimes accompanied by a gesture placing stiffened fingers on his forehead as if trying to jab in information.

Kissinger will surely deny this, firing off letters to editors and calls to publishers, and will round up the usual suspects. But the reports of his behind-the-scenes undercutting of Ford come from too many different reliable sources to be ignored.

His private derogation comes with especially ill grace because Ford has been loyal and unwaveringly speaking up for his secretary of state, and because Ford is paying in votes for two important policy errors of Kissinger.

The first political wound in-

flicted on Ford by Kissinger was the castigation of Israel as "intransigent" after that nation refused to hand over its security during the first Mideast shuttle early last year.

Recognizing the political danger at the time, and in a move that has never been made public, President Ford sent his friend William Scranton, then a private citizen, to talk to the Israelis about their concerns. Kissinger got the message and negotiated a deal on the second shuttle that did not endanger the Israelis.

But the secretary never let the President make any headway with American supporters of Israel; they were especially worried by American arms sales to Arab nations. To compensate, Ford belatedly recommended that the United States supply sophisticated arms to Israel, which looked like the election-time ploy it was.

Thus, many American Jewish voters—who have not forgotten Carter's pragmatic "we get the Christians" remark to a speechwriter in the primaries, and are uneasy about his sudden discovery of the Mideast—find it hard to move toward Ford.

The second wound the secretary of state inflicted on his President is the misbegotten Helsinki agree-

How Carter Appears To Soviet Listeners

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Averell Harriman saw Leonid Brezhnev not long ago and found the Soviet leader "disturbed" by some of the things being said in the U.S. presidential campaign that seemed to Brezhnev to undermine détente. "I told him," Harriman reported, "that campaigns are meant to attract the U.S. voter and less thought is given to reaction outside the U.S."

One need not waste much compassion on Brezhnev, whose delicate sensibilities are unprepared for such crude assault by the sounds of a free election. Yet, with due respect to Harriman, he did not exactly give Brezhnev the last word. How do the Russians sort the bombast out of the campaign? This is mainly a question about Jimmy Carter for President Ford is a figure everyone already knows.

Take the candidates' exchange on Eastern Europe, which took place after Harriman saw Brezhnev. Kremlin leaders would have cheered when Ford said there was "no Soviet domination" in the region but they would realize he was correcting himself, and stating the fact of American policy, when he said a few sentences later that "the United States does not consider that these countries are under the domination of the Soviet Union."

Dulles Recalled

The folks in the Kremlin could not have failed to be "disturbed," however, when they heard Carter coming on like the early (pre-Hungary) John Foster Dulles, in effect promising—in words hardened in his post-debate amplifications—to accept the independence if not the liberation of Eastern Europe as a goal of a Carter administration.

The Russians would read this—correctly, in my view—as an extremely hawkish position. Some of them surely would wonder if his tone did not reflect certain ideas about Eastern Europe emanating from Zbigniew Brzezinski, who is one of Carter's principal advisers and who is regarded from way back by many in Moscow as a sophisticated but unmistakable hawk.

Carter's Eastern Europe remarks, by the way, made a hash of his pledge to consult closely with our West European allies, who are extremely jittery at the prospect of any new American policy emphasis that could throw the Continent back toward the Cold War.

What else would the Russians be thinking of Carter?

They could hardly fail to be asking if the Georgian's avowed reverence for Adm. Hyman Rickover and his whole Navy background, combined with his innocence of political-civilian ways in Washington, indicate that he

shares the military's threat-oriented perception of international affairs. They would see him coming around to acceptance of the Jackson amendment on trade which he has criticized as counterproductive.

Third-World Issue

They would note the tough line he takes on such an intricate Third World issue as the Panama Canal, where Carter is prepared to go back on Ford's pledge to negotiate a new treaty eventuating in U.S. control.

They would have heard a threat to order a "total" withdrawal of troops from Moscow in the event of another Angolagate and his assertion that he would not be "out-traded" in dealing with Moscow as he claims the current administration has been "in almost every instance."

They would know that Carter had publicly warned Ford not to consummate a pre-elect SALY-2 treaty—the plain implication being that Carter would insist on tougher terms after election.

That photo of Ford's former defense secretary, James Schlesinger, briefing Carter in Peking would have caught the Kremlin eye. To the Kremlin, Schlesinger means trouble.

They would ask if Carter is not opened up a way for his own possible return to the Middle East by coming down so hard on Israel and on the anti-embargo and boycott issues—others—against the Arabs.

Mondale No Factor

With their tendency to parse policy signals by reference, elements comprising a political base, they would see Carter, while still sustaining favor of many détente-minded liberals, has incurred heavy political obligations to defense-minded conservatives. Walter Mondale liberal internationalist views would probably discount grounds, accepted by almost Americans, that vice-presidential influence on policy is nominal.

Finally, some of those "Americanologists" might think that new Democratic presidents have a disconcerting habit in foreign policy of getting very muscular very fast to prove that they are not soft on the Russians. One thinks of Carter in Korea, Kennedy in Vietnam, and Berlin, Johnson at the time of Tonkin and Pleiku. This burden that postwar Republican presidents have not had to bear in the same degree.

They have seen that Ford did not have the political clout to carry off the major détente advance in trade and arms control if they and he pursued. They would wonder if Carter has the political will.

Kissinger's Private Scorn

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—In private conversations over the past two weeks, Henry Kissinger has been expressing anguish in two ways:

First, after the first two presidential debates, he has told friends that it is difficult for him to think of either Ford or Carter as a real president.

Second, because the President does not have an overall foreign policy philosophy, he says it is sometimes hard to get information into Ford's head in a briefing. This disparaging comment is sometimes accompanied by a gesture placing stiffened fingers on his forehead as if trying to jab in information.

Kissinger will surely deny this, firing off letters to editors and calls to publishers, and will round up the usual suspects. But the reports of his behind-the-scenes undercutting of Ford come from too many different reliable sources to be ignored.

His private derogation comes with especially ill grace because Ford has been loyal and unwaveringly speaking up for his secretary of state, and because Ford is paying in votes for two important policy errors of Kissinger.

The first political wound in-

flicted on Ford by Kissinger was the castigation of Israel as "intransigent" after that nation refused to hand over its security during the first Mideast shuttle early last year.

Recognizing the political danger at the time, and in a move that has never been made public, President Ford sent his friend William Scranton, then a private citizen, to talk to the Israelis about their concerns. Kissinger got the message and negotiated a deal on the second shuttle that did not endanger the Israelis.

But the secretary never let the President make any headway with American supporters of Israel; they were especially worried by American arms sales to Arab nations. To compensate, Ford belatedly recommended that the United States supply sophisticated arms to Israel, which looked like the election-time ploy it was.

Thus, many American Jewish voters—who have not forgotten Carter's pragmatic "we get the Christians" remark to a speechwriter in the primaries, and are uneasy about his sudden discovery of the Mideast—find it hard to move toward Ford.

The second wound the secretary of state inflicted on his President is the misbegotten Helsinki agree-

ment. Months before this legitimization of the Eastern European borders, conservatives pleaded with the President to abort the fulfillment of this Soviet dream, or at least to do so before any serious human rights and troop reductions from Brezhnev.

Political Buzzsaw

But Kissinger gave no thought to the domestic political clout of the captive-nations spokesmen. He took Ford to Helsinki and into an American political buzzsaw.

Ronald Reagan's challenge to Ford came to life when he focused on Helsinki and the moral issue in foreign affairs. At the Republican Convention, Ford supporter F. Clifton White called the Reagan trailer to say the Ford policy would swallow the foreign policy plank, including the Solzhenitsyn rebuke, if only criticism of Helsinki would be removed. It was not, and the President had to accept Helsinki repudiation, too.

The Helsinki mistake was why Ford had to go to great lengths to assure American ethnics that the United States did not concede an "organic" relationship between Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. And just before the second debate, after a meeting between Carter and former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger was front-paged, Ford traced himself for an expected attack on "selling out the captive nations."

Which was why he went into that debate. On a hunch, he over-defensive, he goofed. The verbal gaffe was the President's but the basic political blunder

of Helsinki was the secretary of state's. Henry does not realize that to this day, Stung by Germany's morality issue, he sends in his old-time papers to the President's war room, the standard Kissinger line "Germany is a democracy." "What is more important than peace?"

The answer to that question is "peace with freedom." It is the answer which Kissinger has given with all his brilliance, is defunct, but he cannot grasp it. It is just common sense, answer that Ford, with his close Kissinger, must sense and strength of character, can grasp.

Where does this leave the Ford-Kissinger relationship? It is a choice between a man who is not a choice who promises a change over at a date certain, and a man who has been exposing, and a man who promises to do it to the man and the policy we have chosen.

In this dilemma, we see Ford is winning on this issue of Helsinki but not even competing on the issue of hope. The President's failure seems to think that if he is to win any kind of hope for the State Department's foreign policy, he would be relinquishing changes of heart and betraying longtime personal loyalty.

Not so. Backing away from "the perception" of Helsinki would be a defeat. And the secret of state could be induced to a date certain. The problem for millions of us, the future of the Ford campaign, is a new spirit of hope.

Letters

Hatreds, Grudges

Rabbi Korff speaks glibly of people's desire to see Nixon punished (DET, Oct. 5). And there were undoubtedly those who hated Nixon. (Every president has his enemies and detractors.) However, the impeachment effort was not basically a "get Nixon" campaign. It was a sober obligation to save the presidency and vindicate the Constitution. The questionable maneuver of resignation was not ideal, as it is not a constitutional remedy. The pardon was not favored because the full truth was thereby not allowed into the light of day for all to see and understand; the legal system was not allowed to run its course. But punishment was not the question.

Nevertheless, the punishments aimed at Rabbi Korff are not excusable on any constitutional or legal grounds. Let us hope that

all such hatreds and grudges from that sad time of our history will soon be forgotten and those shames of power overcome.

DEE FULLIAM

Brussels.

Concussion Bombs

How disgusting to read about the "interesting things" done to "mechanical parts and people" by the fuel-air explosives mentioned in the article "U.S. Offers Concussion Bomb to Israel" (DET, Oct. 14).

As if the use of animals for laboratory tests were not cruel enough, we now learn that sheep are being used to test war material. Are we expected to believe that these tests are necessary for the good of mankind?

J. LITMANOWITZ

Geneva.

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Paris Museum Brings Back the Extravagant '20s

The Musée des Arts Décoratifs is marking the 50th anniversary (a year late) of the epoch-making show which put a label on decorative arts of the 1920s.

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS, Oct. 19 (UPI) — The Musée des Arts Décoratifs opened its 50th anniversary celebration (one year late) of the 1925 Exposition Internationale des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes in a contrived attempt to recreate the theatrical extravaganzas of the 1920s.

In 1925 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Josephine Baker made her Paris debut, her waist encircled with bananas, carried onstage upside down doing the split. In 1976, a Miss Baker look-alike, her waist encircled with bananas, descended the museum's staircase to the accompaniment of someone tinkling "Tea for Two" on the ivories, and posed demurely beside the French Minister of Culture, Françoise Giroud. To her disadvantage, the latter was fully clothed.

Miss Baker was a visual and spiritual inspiration to many of the artists of the Art Deco era. An affectionate portrait of her by the famed lacquerist Jean Duzand, who is well represented in the retrospective, sits in the living room of Yves Saint Laurent.

Exploiting the current wave of nostalgia which may be somewhat responsible for the increase in popularity for the furniture of this period, the '20s and '30s have been cheaply imitated by several of the more fashionable bars and restaurants in Paris, London and New York. Yet the period itself was an interesting mishmash of origins (from Art Nouveau, African art and cubism) and influences (the end of traditionalism, the birth of Bauhaus and the height of craftsmanship in furniture-making, glass, lacquer and jewelry).

The abbreviated title of the 1925 show gave Art Deco its name and fame. Opened in April, 1925, it consisted of pavilions on the Esplanade des Invalides, spreading out along the Right and Left Bank quays from the Pont de la Concorde to the Pont des Invalides, and spilling over into the area from the Grand Palais to Place de la Concorde, specially decked out in more modern garb for the occasion.

It was meant to be an international event. The United States was conspicuously absent. Donald Karshan, the collector and art historian who has donated what seems like a good portion of his apartment to the retrospective, explained, "In 1924, the French invited the United States to participate. Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, refused, saying that America had no decorative-arts movement."

Mr. Karshan noted that Tiffany and the decorative-glass industry, an important metal furniture movement in California and several other designers and craftsmen had apparently not made themselves known to Mr. Hoover.

We simply did not recognize Russia as a nation and that is the explanation."

The United States is similarly absent, for the most part, from the retrospective, due, one is told, to outrageous insurance premiums and transportation costs. Some of the most important collectors of Art Deco are Americans.

Three Parts

There are three basic parts to the retrospective, which is by no means apparent in the telescoped show, crammed into too small a space. The first consists of furniture and objects from the 1925 show, plus blown-up photos of the various pavilions. The latter sheds some light on the taste of the era. Then as now, the French were lagging behind in modern architecture. Robert Mallet-Stevens, the most avant-garde, designed an entry hall with murals by Fernand Léger and Robert Delaunay. In her book on the 1925 show, the museum's director, Yvonne Brunhammer, noted that the director of the Beaux-Arts, hostile to this cubist style, ordered the art removed.

"A lot of the French pavilions looked like overblown candy boxes," Mr. Karshan observed. "But this was part of the microcosm of 1925—excesses of decoration alongside spare modernism." The Russian and Australian

pavilions were very modern indeed, as was Le Corbusier's.

The second part of the retrospective glances briefly at some of the origins of Art Deco—African sculpture, a Mackintosh chair, furniture by Josef Hoffmann and fabric swatches from his Wiener Werkstätte, and African-inspired chairs by Pierre Legrain. French architect Hector Guimard, whose Art Nouveau Métro stations are part of most Parisians' daily lives, is ignored. Two maquettes by Léon Bakst, one of the principal designers for the Ballets Russes, illustrate the discovery of color and a certain Oriental exoticism which the ballet brought to Paris during its first visit in 1909.

The third section shows the repercussions of Art Deco—Feytaud's museum of Le Corbusier and the Bauhaus group, who rejected the over-decorated and over-stuffed; Eileen Gray, whose tubular steel chairs are as today as Marcel Breuer's; Pierre Chareau's wood and metal cubist furniture that would later serve as prototypes for limited manufactured copies.

Elegance

Clothing and jewelry were important parts of Art Deco. Jeanne Lanvin was in charge of the 1925 exposition's section on clothing and helped design Le Pavillon de l'Elegance to display

Lanvin clothes along with those of Worth and the jewelry of Cartier. On display in the retrospective are dresses by Paul Poiret and Lanvin and fabrics by Sonia Delaunay. Her cubist designs evidently made women resemble refrigerators and are amusingly photographed alongside an automobile painted in squares to match the fabric. The jewelry displays are dazzling.

Almost last is a small group of furniture by three giants of the period—Bakst, Mallet-Stevens and Chareau. "Architects make the strongest statements," Mr. Karshan insisted, and while Gray is not known primarily for architecture, the catalogue notes that she actually designed several projects.

Last, there is, apparently, a small room above the main exhibition. At the opening, there was nothing to indicate such a continuation. Most people, including me, missed the room, which contains furniture.

A coup for the museum and Mrs. Brunhammer, the retrospective nevertheless suffers from the lack of labels explaining the exhibits. Of course, there are the standard descriptions—but nothing that gives an indication of the retrospective's raison d'être or that puts individual objects into perspective.

For that, one must buy the book, written by Mrs. Brunhammer, and the catalogue (which is merely a list) at a combined cost of approximately 100 francs.

A reading of both volumes revealed spelling errors and inconsistencies, a lack of indices and the information that Alexander Archipenko (1897-1964) is alive and living in New York. The retrospective runs through February 2, 1977.

New Era for Comédie-Française

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (UPI) — The House of Molière has been rebuilt and reopened early next month in a gala premiere of Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio." François Truffaut, director of "Closely Watched Trains," is directing the new production.

Other day, Pierre Dux, administrator of the Comédie-Française, led Culture Minister Françoise Giroud and press on a tour of the newly finished Salle Richelieu.

think the best possible combination of the restoration of a great monument and a new theater has been accomplished," declared Mrs. Giroud, "and for photographers near the red chair on which Molière

sat in "Le Malade Imaginaire," a few hours before his death. "The auditorium," she said, "retains its classic Italian style and is now much more comfortable." From all appearances, she is right.

The theater was shut in July, 1974, for reconstruction. Since then the Comédie-Française company has been using the Théâtre Marigny as its headquarters. The present season opened with "Cyrano de Bergerac" at the Palais des Congrès.

Next month, the troupe moves back to its home base, the Salle Richelieu, where the seating capacity has been reduced from 1,111 to 892. All but 16 folding seats have vanished. The dress circle is bigger and there is more

leg room. And the center aisle of the orchestra has disappeared.

The auditorium is now sound-proof. No longer will street cries and the thundering of buses interrupt tragedies set in ancient Greece or comedies composed for the court of Louis XIV. Partitions between loges have been cut into swirling curves to allow a better view of the stage. The royal box has been moved from stage right to the center of the dress circle. And the third gallery has been lowered one floor. The fourth gallery is now composed of lighting control cabins. A ventilation system has been installed with fresh air rising from under the seat. Heating, too, will be better regulated. The two-ton chandelier, formerly manually operated, is now electrically controlled.

The entrance has been startlingly revised. The box office now is a circular desk at the center; playgoers will no longer have to line up in the street to buy tickets. Against the walls are public telephone booths, record and book stalls.

The public rooms are bigger now—the ambulatory, with its sweeping view of the Avenue de l'Opéra, has a large bar and five color television sets so that latecomers may see what is taking place on stage while waiting for a pause so that they can be ushered to their seats. There is another bar at the rear of the dress circle and an extra promenade gallery adjoining the ambulatory.

But it is behind, above, below and beside the stage that all has been revolutionized. The latest modern equipment is everywhere.

No longer will scenes be shifted manually. The lighting organ is computerized. The sound system benefits from high-fidelity devices. Each section of the theater bears the name of some illustrious figure of the history of the Comédie-Française. On the sixth floor—dedicated to the memory of the 19th-century tragedienne, Rachel—are the workshops of couturiers, tailors, wigmakers and hairdressers. The star dressing rooms resemble luxury hotel suites. The extras who once sweated it out in darkness with lockers, changing booths, a long row of illuminated dressing tables and showers. The wardrobe collection is like a costume museum.

The architect responsible for remodeling the House of Molière at a cost of 65 million francs was Louis Blanchet. With tact and taste, he preserved the traditions of the theater founded by Richelieu, supported by the Revolution and patronized by Napoleon (who drew up its revised constitution).

The theater, once the fortress of the great 17th and 18th-century dramatists, the cradle of the fame of Hugo and Musset, is now more comfortable and offers more presentation possibilities.

The forthcoming production of "Lorenzaccio" requires 30 swift scenic changes. They can now be executed to technical perfection. The stage has been made remarkably adaptable, suiting both vast spectacles and the intimate play. The most famous of national theaters stands on the threshold of a new era.

Norway's Opera Manager

OSLO, Oct. 19 (AP). — Den Norske Opera (the Norwegian Opera) has elected an English dancer, Brenda Last, 38, as its manager. Miss Last, who is ballet mistress at the Royal Ballet in London, will take over her new position as soon as her present engagements make this possible.

BERLIN: The Music Festival That Wouldn't Shut Down

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (UPI) — It sometimes seems almost harder to stop a festival than to start one. Of it, the Berlin Festival ended 2, but a soloist's illness postponed an important contemporary concert until last Friday and coming weekend the festival presents China's State Dance Ensemble—i.e., what remains of the glorious old Peking Opera after Mrs. Mao got through with it.

Werner Henze (UPI) was first among contemporary composers during this festival, which provided with a long and rousing birthday celebration. In defense to the U.S. Bicentennial, the festival programs pre-compositions by Milton Babbitt, Samuel Barber, Charles Ives, Elliott Carter, Aaron Copland, Davidovsky, George Gershwin, Charles Ives, Roger Sessions, Gunther Schuller, Rolf Liebermann, David del Tredici and—with special emphasis—George Crumb.

Though West Germany quickly takes swift notice of contemporary composers, it has for some reason been sluggish in the case of Crumb, and as a result his three works presented by the festival amount to an intimate breakthrough. List first with Gerald Burt Foster, the Gruppe Neue Musik, the admirable U.S. soloist Catherine Gayer sang "Madrigals Books I-IV" (1968). Earlier, during the proper, the Wilanow festival from Warsaw had heard Crumb's 1970 "Dark Air" and Robert Miller, who has a duplex career as avant-garde pianist and Wall Street trader, played Crumb's 1973 "Koczkodaj, Vol. II."

egorizing George Crumb.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Admission: "Cardillac" had first production by the Opera, in its original mission, in a production by her Rembert, with sets by 1. Barth. Ferdinand Letemier acted the premiere last week. Ernst Gutstein in the part.

er Van Dyk is the choreographer for a production of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" that its first performance Oct. 18, Strasbourg by the companies of the Opéra du and the Badisches Staatstheater of Karlsruhe. Sabine and Richard Duguey named the title parts at the performance. The work have 14 performances in Strasbourg, Mulhouse and Colmar Nov. 11, with Paul Cago conducting the Orchestre Philharmonique.

The Tate Gallery in London scheduled three exhibitions on from Nov. 3 to Dec. 12. is devoted to Maxam Gorky, 88 and long a leading exponent of constructivism, with a showing of his drawings and drawings of his constructions, as well as stone carvings, water-

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(Continued on Page 16)

Japan Firms to Urge Easing for U.K. Exports

GENEVA, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Japanese business leaders today pressed for easing of import controls by Britain to make it easier for British exporters to sell in Japan.

Representatives of British and Japanese industry said at a joint conference after two days of talks in London that both sides believed expanded trade was best way to solve problems beset by Japan's big trade surplus with Britain.

The industrialists rejected any suggestion of import controls by Britain.

Although the British side emphasized that it favored strong action to prevent dumping and other unfair trade practices, the talks were between the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and Keidanren, the Japanese federation of economic organizations. The Keidanren mission was leaving for West Germany later today after a meeting with Prime Minister James Callaghan.

Large Deficit
CBI president Lord Watkinson said Britain at present had a deficit of around £200 million a year in trade with Japan.

Lord Watkinson said: "The Japanese recognized that if they cannot open up their market more, other markets will be closed against them."

A joint communiqué said Lord Watkinson listed practical opportunities for increasing British exports to Japan in cooperation with the Japanese government and industry.

"In reply, the Keidanren said that in future manufacturers and exporters will have greater opportunities in the Japanese market," the communiqué said.

Term Fails in Australia

SYDNEY, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—A 10-man group of Australian businessmen will go into receivership, its chairman, Eric A. Hume, announced today.

He noted the firm, which started in 1961, had been in receivership since 1974. The company has a 10-year history of spiraling costs and depressed prices.

The company's collapse comes 10 years after production began at the Mount Windarra mine, where a concentration of a million tons of capacity is in operation.

Rudd's announcement that the company intends to go into receivership followed the suspension of share prices on Oct. 8.

Efforts to salvage the company failed, and the government-owned Australian Industries Development Corporation, which has lent the company \$20 million, is expected to take over the mine.

Then the shares were first suspended last month, Mr. Rudd said that talks had been held with several prospective Australian and international firms with view to selling the company's 50-cent stake in the Mt. Windarra mine.

He remained 50 per cent in the hands of Western Mining Corporation Ltd.

Argentine Experts in Britain For Euroloan Discussions

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—A 10-man group of Argentine financial and industrialists headed by Carlos Heibling, president of the Banco Nacional de Desarrollo (National Development Bank), held meetings today with British bankers to study possible loan raising on the Eurocurrency market.

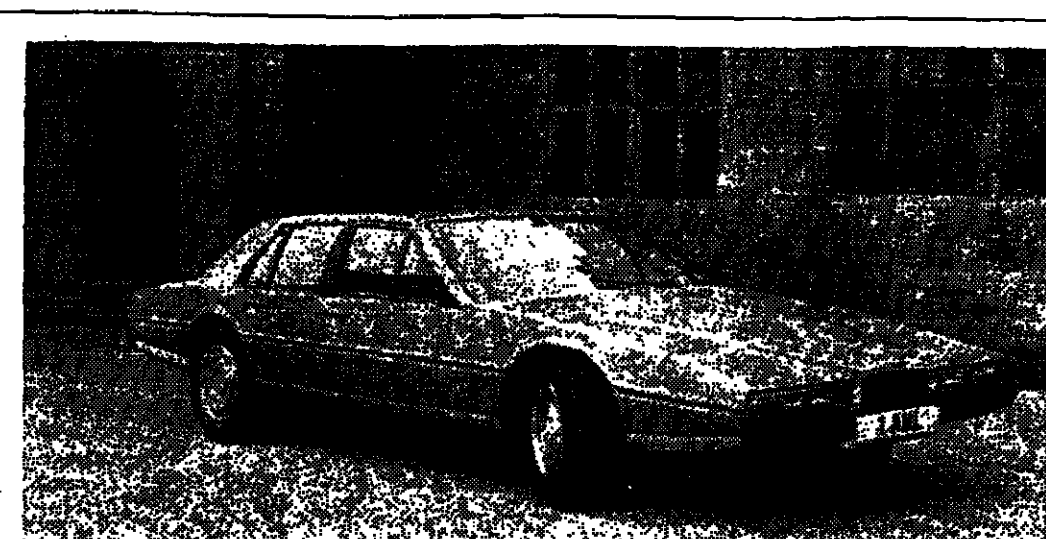
"We regard ourselves largely as a goodwill mission," Mr. Heibling said in an interview.

Net Profit Soars At U.K. Concern

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—Net profit almost doubled at Hawker Siddeley Group Ltd. in the first half, rising to £21.1 million from £11.87 million in the year-earlier period.

Reporting this today, the aircraft and missiles producer said sales rose to £490 million from £368 million.

Hawker Siddeley set an interim dividend equivalent to 10.384 pence, up from 9.4403 pence.



FAMOUS NAME—One of the "greats" of the motoring world, Aston Martin's new look Lagonda, which goes into production at rate of one a week next spring. Priced at £20,000, car can be seen at the London Motor Show, which opened Tuesday.

Mark Rises, Bonn Raising Loan Rates

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—The Deutsche Mark rose against the dollar and some European currencies today amid expectations that the weekend realignment of the joint float, or snake, currencies would give West German authorities leeway to raise

domestic interest rates without putting pressure on the new currency relationships.

The dollar fell to 2.4327 Deutsche marks from 2.4458 late yesterday. The mark rose from the bottom of the realigned snake, leaving the Danish krone at the top and the Swedish krona at the bottom.

Foreign-exchange dealers said some action may be taken at Thursday's meeting of the Bundesbank council to raise interest rates, possibly through an increase in the 4.5-per-cent Lombard rate and in reserve requirements.

The Lombard rate is the interest at which the Bundesbank lends against collateral of certain types of securities, while reserve requirements refer to funds removed from the banking system through deposits with the Bundesbank.

Changes in both the Lombard

rate and reserve requirements would help reduce expansion of the German money supply, which is believed to be one of the objectives of the currency realignment.

Sterling was the odd-man-out among European currencies. A late rate was \$1.6503, down from \$1.6548.

Sterling benefited yesterday from profit-taking in marks, but the tendency of funds to flow from Frankfurt to London may have been reversed today.

Sterling's trade-weighted depreciation against 10 currencies widened to 43.1 per cent below 1971 parities from 44.3 per cent yesterday.

IRI Posts Loss Of \$417 Million

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—Industria per la Ricostruzione Industriale (IRI), Italy's largest state holding company, posted a group loss of 363 billion lire (\$417 million) last year, the firm reported in its monthly newsletter, published today.

Of this loss, 287 billion lire was covered by special reserves, bringing the effective net loss down to 76 billion. This compares with a net loss in 1974 of 58.4 billion lire.

U.S. Growth Slows to 4 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP).—The U.S. rate of economic growth faltered from July through September, a slowdown reflected in the increasing number of persons on the jobless rolls during the summer, the government reported today.

In another report, the Commerce Department said the number of new housing units started during September rose to the highest level in 2 1/2 years, signaling a sharp rise of activity in the beleaguered industry.

After adjustment for seasonal variations, housing starts climbed to an annual rate of 1,514 million. That was an increase of 17.6 per cent over August and means that the housing industry, which has been one of the weak spots in the economic recovery, started more dwellings last month than in any month since the 1,881 million in February, 1974.

The Commerce Department said the gross national product, the total output of goods and services in the economy, expanded at an annual rate of 4 per cent in the third quarter.

The GNP grew at an annual rate of 4.5 per cent in the second quarter and 9.2 per cent in the first three months of the year.

John Kendrick, the department's chief economist, said the third-quarter figures mean the nation is not making progress against current unemployment rates. He said, however, he expects output to grow by an annual rate of 6 per cent for the current year and so reduce joblessness.

"We're continuing to get recovery. There are not enough negative signs to suggest there is an end anywhere in sight," Mr. Kendrick said.

Most economists consider the

growth rate during the second and third quarters adequate only to provide jobs to meet population growth. They believe it is inadequate to provide unemployment for persons thrown out of work because of the recession.

The Commerce Department report also showed that inflation, as measured in the gross national product, was less severe in the third quarter. Prices rose at an annual rate of 4.4 per cent, compared with 5.2 per cent from May through June.

The dollar value of the GNP in the third quarter was placed at \$1,709.7 billion.

The percentage increase was

the smallest since the 3.3-per-cent growth rate recorded in the fourth quarter of 1975.

The growth rate was held down in part due to the slow build-up of business inventories and a slower pace of new investment in businesses and homes.

Inventories grew during the third quarter at an annual rate of \$1.4 billion, compared with an annual rate of \$16 billion in the previous three-month period.

Total investment expanded at an annual rate of 5 per cent during the summer months, compared with 11.5 per cent in the spring quarter, the department said.

Stock Market Turns Around After Housing-Starts Report

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (IBT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed higher in moderate trading today, the Dow Jones Industrial average closing at 949.97, up 3.41 points.

Volume totaled 18.2 million shares, compared with 15.7 million yesterday.

However, declining issues outnumbered advances by about 730 to about 645.

After a fractionally higher opening, the market faded quickly as the Commerce Department confirmed Wall Street predictions that the gross national product in the third quarter rose at a lethargic annual pace of 4 per cent.

Later in the day the department announced an unexpectedly strong surge in housing starts in September.

With that news, losses turned to gains, and the industrial index moved back into the black.

trading. The Amex index rose 0.10 to 88.56.

Houston Oil & Minerals fell 1 1/4 to 68 3/4, but Syntex edged up 1/4 to 22 1/2.

Farm commodity futures prices moved higher on the Chicago Board of Trade, led by an 18 1/2 cents a bushel gain in soybeans.

Wheat rose 3 cents, corn almost as much while oats were 1 1/2 higher. Soybean meal advanced nearly a ton and soy oil was up more than 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound.

French Growth Predicted Lower

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—Banque Paribas said today that France is likely to achieve a 3-per-cent growth next year, rather than the 4.8 per cent predicted by the government, leading to a worsening of the unemployment outlook.

In its latest bulletin the bank says that France is not alone in trying to check inflationary pressures, and that other Western countries are coping with the same problem with the object of restoring equilibrium.

The bank says that a return to stability in the medium term imposes short-term constraints which must be accepted to prevent the need for "more draconian" measures later.

Banque Paribas is an affiliate of Algemene Bank Nederland.

Weekly IMF Gold Sales Study

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP-DJ).—Proposals to shift International Monetary Fund gold sales to a weekly basis will be considered by IMF executive directors "within the next week," IMF sources said today.

But the actual shift-over to weekly offerings of 100,000 ounces of gold by the IMF at market-related prices, instead of holding sales every six weeks to dispose of 780,000 ounces each time, could be delayed until early 1977.

The IMF's fourth gold sale, involving 780,000 ounces, will be held on Oct. 27 and will be carried out as previously planned, the sources said.

Rather than begin the weekly gold sales in December, it is possible the United States and other countries will agree that the weekly gold-sales cycle should begin in early 1977, partly to avoid the complications of holding such sales during the late December holiday period.

In that event, the IMF may hold one more sale—the fifth—of 780,000 ounces of gold in mid-December, before shifting to the weekly auction method.

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Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Coca-Cola Bottling Co.				Jos. Schlitz				Pfizer Inc.			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	70.8	64.4		Revenue	287.1	261.7		Revenue	473.3	421.4	
Profits	3.1	2.9		Profits	17.5	10.3		Profits	40.5	34.6	
Per Share	0.19	0.18		Per Share	0.60	0.35		Per Share	0.58	0.49	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	208.9	190.5		Revenue	807.9	713.6		Revenue	1,390.0	1,190.0	
Profits	8.7	7.2		Profits	48.1	24.7		Profits	115.5	101.9	
Per Share	0.54	0.46		Per Share	1.69	0.85		Per Share	1.85	1.45	
Continental Illinois				Kellogg Co.				Polaroid Corp.			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	29.1	26.1		Revenue	359.1	349.4		Revenue	236.9	201.2	
Profits	1.64	1.50		Profits	35.3	31.6		Profits	18.7	16.2	
Per Share	0.23	0.20		Per Share	0.47	0.41		Per Share	0.57	0.49	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	88.2	71.4		Revenue	1,062.4	1,008.0		Revenue	647.0	543.0	
Profits	5.8	4.8		Profits	109.4	86.2		Profits	47.3	37.9	
Per Share	0.31	0.25		Per Share	1.44	1.13		Per Share	1.45	1.15	
Armed Steel				Koppers Co.				Rohm & Haas			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	817.3	783.5		Revenue	212.2	292.5		Revenue	286.6	261.9	
Profits	30.1	30.5		Profits	21.0	20.5		Profits	9.1	7.0	
Per Share	0.95	0.97		Per Share	0.84	0.84		Per Share	0.71	0.55	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	2,380.0	2,340.0		Revenue	855.9	783.9		Revenue	878.9	775.7	
Profits	88.3	97.0		Profits	54.1	44.4		Profits	30.6	22.2	
Per Share	2.79	3.11		Per Share	2.16	1.85		Per Share	2.39	1.74	
Allis-Chalmers Corp.				Merck & Co.				Santa Fe Industries			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	364.4	360.3		Revenue	422.6	382.7		Revenue	414.7	381.2	
Profits	8.4	4.4		Profits	67.3	60.7		Profits	39.1	44.9	
Per Share	0.71	0.34		Per Share	0.89	0.81		Per Share	1.49	1.75	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	1,150.7	1,067.1		Revenue	1,300.0	1,100.0		Revenue	1,184.1	1,049.9	
Profits	46.9	21.6		Profits	198.1	175.5		Profits	83.3	76.1	
Per Share	3.81	1.71		Per Share	2.62	2.33		Per Share	3.27	2.95	
BankAmerica Corp.				Minn. Mining & Mfg.				Share dil.			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	98.1	82.7		Revenue	919.2	816.3		Revenue	335.5	317.3	
Profits	0.67	0.60		Profits	85.1	82.5		Profits	11.2	6.7	
Per Share	0.67	0.60		Per Share	0.74	0.72		Per Share	1.20	0.73	
First Bank System				New York Times				Southern Co.			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	18.9	14.3		Revenue	108.0	95.0		Revenue	1,590.0	1,530.0	
Profits	1.07	0.97		Profits	4.3	3.0		Profits	183.5	187.3	
Per Share	1.07	0.97		Per Share	0.58	0.26		Per Share	1.29	1.30	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	54.3	47.3		Revenue	328.7	298.3		Revenue	2,110.0	1,930.0	
Profits	3.17	3.18		Profits	13.1	11.3		Profits	194.4	214.5	
Per Share	4.74	4.73		Per Share	1.18	1.02		Per Share	1.68	2.09	
Gen. Public Utilities				Fittsion Co.				Texas Utilities			
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976			
Revenue	258.8	254.0		Revenue	265.4	287.4		Revenue	356.1	291.2	
Profits	34.8	34.2		Profits	28.9	37.0		Profits	65.5	52.3	
Per Share	0.63	0.69		Per Share	0.73	1.01		Per Share	1.01	0.87	
Nine Months				Nine Months				Nine Months			
Revenue	794.6	712.9		Revenue	989.6	1,100.0		Revenue	1,020.0	856.0	
Profits	82.7	84.4		Profits	103.2	148.7		Profits	138.9	131.2	
Per Share	1.51	1.72		Per Share	2.81	4.01		Per Share	2.19	2.03	
Georgia Pacific				Fidelity World Fund S.A.							
Third Quarter 1976				Third Quarter 1976							
Revenue	812.3	843.4		Revenue	258.8	287.4					
Profits	54.2	40.9		Profits	28.9	37.0					
Per Share	0.56	0.44		Per Share	0.73	1.01					
Nine Months				Nine Months							
Revenue	2,370.0	1,720.0		Revenue	989.6	1,100.0					
Profits	151.7	112.8		Profits	103.2	148.7					
Per Share	1.69	1.23		Per Share	2.81	4.01					

FIDELITY WORLD FUND S.A.

Société Anonyme
Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame
R.C. Luxembourg B 9497

A dividend of US \$ 0.12 per share will be payable on or after October 26, 1976 to shareholders on record on October 5, 1976 against surrender of coupon N° 1.

Paying Agent: KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
37, rue Notre-Dame
Luxembourg

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE September 16,

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues. Year ago
FOODS	
Cocoa, accra, lb	1.40
Coffee, Santos, lb	1.35
TEXTILES	
Princetown 60's 100	36
NETALS	
Steel, hot-rolled, 100	213.00
Iron, 20, 100	213.00
Lead, 100	25.00
Copper, 100	107.40
Aluminum, 100	1.0687
Zinc, 100	1.3841
Silver, 100	4.100
Gold, N.Y. 100	115.71
COMMODITY Index	
Moody's index, base 100	800.0
Dec 31, 1971	773.7
Nominal	

NEW YORK FUTURES
October 19, 1976

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SUGAR, No. 11 (50 tons)	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	8.00
Jan	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	8.00
Mar	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	8.00
May	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	8.00
Jul	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	8.00
Sep	8.05	8.05	7.90	7.90	8.00
Sales: 2,422					

WOOL
Cocoon (30,000 lbs)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	12.35	12.35	12.25	12.25	12.35
Jan	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75	11.80
Mar	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75	11.80
May	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75	11.80
Jul	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75	11.80
Sep	11.90	11.90	11.75	11.75	11.80
Sales: 1,083					

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	58.20	58.30	58.20	58.20	58.20
Jan	58.20	58.30	58.20	58.20	58.20
Mar	58.20	58.30	58.20	58.20	58.20
May	58.20	58.30	58.20	58.20	58.20
Jul	58.20	58.30	58.20	58.20	58.20
Sep	58.20	58.30	58.20	58.20	58.20
Sales: estimated 2,422					

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10
Dec	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10
Jan	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10
Mar	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10
May	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10
Sales: 826					



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BERNE: Marktgasse 63

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Stockholm*

U.S. Commodity Prices

N.Y. SILVER (5000 troy oz)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	41.00	41.00	40.75	40.75	41.00
Jan	41.00	41.00	40.75	40.75	41.00
Mar	41.00	41.00	40.75	40.75	41.00
May	41.00	41.00	40.75	40.75	41.00
Jul	41.00	41.00	40.75	40.75	41.00
Sep	41.00	41.00	40.75	40.75	41.00
Sales: estimated 8,200					

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	82.25
Jan	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	82.25
Mar	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	82.25
May	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	82.25
Jul	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	82.25
Sep	82.25	82.25	81.50	81.50	82.25
Sales: 4,200					

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	48.15	48.15	47.75	47.75	48.15
Jan	48.15	48.15	47.75	47.75	48.15
Mar	48.15	48.15	47.75	47.75	48.15
May	48.15	48.15	47.75	47.75	48.15
Jul	48.15	48.15	47.75	47.75	48.15
Sep	48.15	48.15	47.75	47.75	48.15
Sales: 3,200					

GOLD (100 troy ounces)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	115.70	115.70	115.10	115.10	115.70
Jan	115.70	115.70	115.10	115.10	115.70
Mar	115.70	115.70	115.10	115.10	115.70
May	115.70	115.70	115.10	115.10	115.70
Jul	115.70	115.70	115.10	115.10	115.70
Sep	115.70	115.70	115.10	115.10	115.70
Sales: 1,000					

WHEAT (5000 bu)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Jan	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Mar	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
May	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Jul	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Sep	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Sales: 1,000					

CORN (50,000 bu)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Oct	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.75
Jan	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.75
Mar	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.75
May	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.75
Jul	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.75
Sep	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.75
Sales: 1,000					

SOYBEANS (50,000 bu)

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Nov	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05	6.11
Jan	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05	6.11
Mar	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05	6.11
May	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05	6.11
Jul	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05	6.11
Sep	6.11	6.11	6.05	6.05	6.11
Sales: 1,000					

CHICAGO FUTURES
October 19, 1976

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Jan	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Mar	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
May	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Jul	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Sep	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.90
Sales: 1,000					

BRUSSELS

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Arco	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Lamp	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Cog	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-De	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-En	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-F	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-G	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-H	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-I	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-J	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-K	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-L	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-M	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-N	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-O	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-P	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Q	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-R	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-S	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-T	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-U	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-V	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-W	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-X	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Y	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Z	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Sales: 1,000					

FRANKFURT

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Arco	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Lamp	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Cog	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-De	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-En	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-F	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-G	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-H	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-I	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-J	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-K	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-L	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-M	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-N	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-O	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-P	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Q	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-R	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-S	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-T	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-U	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-V	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-W	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-X	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Y	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Arco-Z	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.50
Sales: 1,000					

announce the formation of
Securities Corporation
 Investment Banking

Amex Nationwide Trading, Oct. 19—Closing Prices

[illegible][illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

Currency Rates

October 18, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign-exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. The rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	SFr	SwissF.	Dan. Kr.
London	2.4968	90.94	104.31	6.4976	16.4876	20.3676	20.3676	16.4876
Paris	27.4445	61.885	15.3545	7.9035	21.13	14.9447	—	15.3545
Frankfurt	3.4440	4.6167	—	4.3014	95.19	—	6.4976	49.47
Geneva	1.5859	—	4.93125	1.5706	1.2225	—	6.4976	4.93125
Copenhagen	—	1426.90	356.20	174.15	—	—	—	356.20
Stockholm	4.9886	3.9275	70.40	1.4306	150.210	—	18.35	203.747
Oslo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8775

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 0.98625; Swedish: 31.49; Norwegian: 8.40; Finnish: 6.9333; Schilling: 17.32; Sw. krona: 4.2975; Yen: 292.275.

Commercial Banks: 1. Units of 100; 2. Units of 1,000; 3. Units of 10,000

Amounts needed to buy one dollar

European Gold Markets

October 19, 1976			
Open	Close	N.C.	
115.60	115.40	-0.80	
115.875	115.375	-1.00	
117.31	117.38	-0.28	

(12.5 k/lo)
dollars per ounce.

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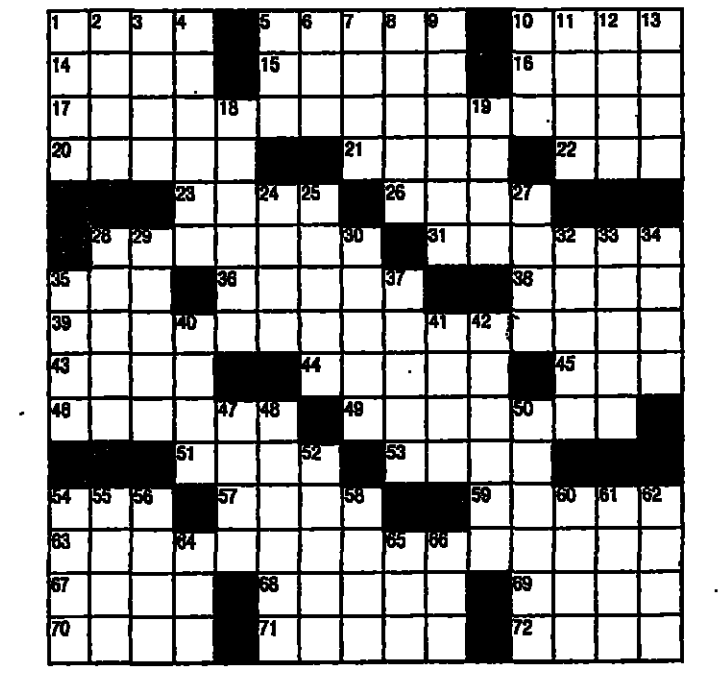
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lor's item
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17 Across
34 Religious image
15 Sun-dried brick
16 Face parts
17 Celebrated pop
artist
20 Full version of
i.e.
21 Wild plum
22 Plural endings
23 Gael or Breton
24 Shamrock land
25 Celebrated in
legend
31 Work on
manuscripts
35 Panay native
36 Ostrichlike
birds
38 Cien Bradley
39 Sculpture by
Class Oldenburg
43 Irish cry
44 Dye
45 "had my
fill"
46 Exclusive
49 Locate
51 Jazz pianist
Hines
- DOWN
1 South Pacific
islands
2 Place of
learning; Abbr.
3 Hilly city
4 Composer
Georges
5 Road material
6 Flus
7 Throw
8 White poplar
9 French
Impressionist
10 Asian
11 Clock-dial
reading
12 -dixit
13 Adherents
14 Sound system
15 Hebrew reading
16 Transit to
airport, for short
60 Vote against



WEATHER

ALGABA	C	F	OVERCAST	MADRID	C	F	OVERCAST
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Overcast	MILAN	15	59	Clear
ANKARA	10	50	Overcast	MONTREAL	11	52	Bale
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast	MOSCOW	10	50	Clear
BELGRADE	10	50	Overcast	MUNICH	15	59	Clear
BOMBAY	25	77	Cloudy	NEW YORK	15	59	Cloudy
BRAZILIA	25	77	Cloudy	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	50	Overcast	PARIS	15	59	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	10	50	Overcast	PRAGUE	15	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Overcast	ROME	15	59	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Cloudy	SOFIA	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Overcast	TEHRAN	20	68	Partly Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	Overcast	TUNIS	20	68	Clear
FRANKFURT	10	50	Overcast	VIENNA	15	59	Overcast
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	52	Clear
Helsinki	10	50	Overcast	ZURICH	15	59	Overcast
ISTANBUL	25	77	Cloudy				
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy				
LISBON	15	59	Overcast				
LONDON	10	50	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Overcast				

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

October 19, 1976	
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss funds whose quotes are based on latest prices. Vol- untarily, margins indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the UNIT (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (a) irregularly	
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.	
(d) Baerbond	SP181
(d) Baerfund	SP182
(d) Baerfund	SP183
(d) Baerfund	SP184
(d) Baerfund	SP185
BANQUE PARISIENNE & CIE	
(d) Banque Par	SP186
(d) Banque Par	SP187
(d) Banque Par	SP188
(d) Banque Par	SP189
(d) Banque Par	SP190
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.	
(d) Capital Int	SP191
(d) Capital Int	SP192
(d) Capital Int	SP193
(d) Capital Int	SP194
(d) Capital Int	SP195
CREDIT SUISSE	
(d) Credit Suis	SP196
(d) Credit Suis	SP197
(d) Credit Suis	SP198
(d) Credit Suis	SP199
(d) Credit Suis	SP200
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) DIT Invest	SP201
(d) DIT Invest	SP202
(d) DIT Invest	SP203
(d) DIT Invest	SP204
(d) DIT Invest	SP205
FIDELITY	
(d) Fidelity Amer	SP206
(d) Fidelity Amer	SP207
(d) Fidelity Amer	SP208
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(d) Jardine Flem	SP216
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(d) Sepra N.A.V.	SP235
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(d) Sopid Gro	SP236
(d) Sopid Gro	SP237
(d) Sopid Gro	SP238
(d) Sopid Gro	SP239
(d) Sopid Gro	SP240
SWISS BANK CORP	
(d) Swiss Bank	SP241
(d) Swiss Bank	SP242
(d) Swiss Bank	SP243
(d) Swiss Bank	SP244
(d) Swiss Bank	SP245
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(d) Union Bank	SP246
(d) Union Bank	SP247
(d) Union Bank	SP248
(d) Union Bank	SP249
(d) Union Bank	SP250
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT	
(d) Union Invest	SP251
(d) Union Invest	SP252
(d) Union Invest	SP253
(d) Union Invest	SP254
(d) Union Invest	SP255

PEANUTS

WHO'S THAT OVER THERE?
IT LOOKS LIKE A DOG
IN A CAT SUIT...

THAT'S "WORLD WARRIOR," THE
CAT WHO LIVES NEXT
DOOR...DON'T TANGLE WITH
HIM... HE'S MEAN!!

YOU CAN'T FOOL ME, CHUCK!
THAT'S AN JOY IN A CAT
SUIT! I'M GONNA GET 'IM!!

OH, GOOD
GRIEF!

DO YOU BELIEVE MAN'S
DESTINY IS CONTROLLED
BY THE STARS?

YOU'RE DARN RIGHT!
...LET'S FACE IT...

WE DRINK JOE DIMAGGIO'S COFFEE,
WEAR JOHNNY CARSON'S SUITS, RIDE
IN BOB HOPE'S CARS AND EAT
ANN BLYTHE TWINKIES.

I WAS JUST
THINKING...
EVERYBODY'S
HEARD OF
WHISTLER'S
MOTHER...

HOW COME YOU NEVER
HEAR ABOUT
WHISTLER'S
FATHER?

HE PROBABLY
LEFT HOME

WHOD WANT TO BE
MARRIED TO SOMEBODY
WHO SITS AROUND
IN A CHAIR
ALL DAY?

I KNOW YOU'RE
HUNGRY, BUT
IT'S ONLY 11:00,
SO STOP
GROWLING!

GROWL
GROWL

THAT'S
BETTER

MEOW!

I'M GOING BOWLING
WITH THE GIRLS

HAVE
A
NICE
TIME

OH...I'LL
NEED SOME
MAD MONEY

HERE
YOU
GO

WHAT DID
SHE SAY?

READY
WHEN
YOU
ARE,
MATE!

YOU WON'T WIN THIS ONE, CAPTAIN!
I KNOW ALL YOUR TRICKS BY NOW!

BUT I STILL
DON'T KNOW
ANY WAY TO
STOP 'EM
APPENIN!

I'M SORRY, JUNE—
I DIDN'T REALIZE THAT
YOU WERE OUT IN THE
CAR! WOULD YOU LIKE
TO SEE THE HOUSE?

I'D
LOVE
TO
SEE
IT!

FIRST I'D LIKE TO SHOW YOU
WESLEY'S STUDY! IT'S SORT OF
OFF LIMITS FOR ME WHEN HE'S
USING IT IN THE EVENINGS!

THE ONLY BOOKS IN HERE ARE
MEDICAL BOOKS AND MEDICAL
JOURNALS! WESLEY PUTS IN
AT LEAST TWO TO THREE HOURS
OF READING EVERY NIGHT!

I FOLLOW THE
ANCIENT ADVICE,
MINNA—"DO RIGHT
AND FEAR
NO MAN."
DON'T WRITE
AND FEAR NO
WOMAN.

ANYWAY, PASSIONATE WORDS
SHOULD BE WHISPERED INTO LOVELY
EARS, NOT PUT ON
PAPER.

WHISPER
AWAY,
LOVER.

THIS LOOKS SO
MUCH LIKE FRANK'S
WRITING—I HOPE
HE ISN'T LYING
TO ME. BUT
WHY WOULD A
FORGER DO IT?

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to
form four ordinary words.

YURMM

SILAA

THIGEY

ADUMAR

Now arrange the circled letters
to form the surprise answer, as
suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

900 LIKELY DULDET

Yesterday's Jumbles: What was... always seemed to encounter
on his way to work—A BOTTLENECK

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office
Printed in Great Britain

DENNIS THE MENACE

I'M NOT EITHER PLAYIN' WITH A
GIRL! I'M PLAYIN' WITH GINA!

WOOPS.

BOOKS

MARGARET MITCHELL'S
'GONE WITH THE WIND LETTERS'
1936-1949

Edited by Richard Harwell. Macmillan. Illustrated. 441 pp. \$12.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

"I am Margaret Mitchell of Atlanta, author of 'Gone With the Wind'." So the unknown writer of what would become history's best-selling novel (20 million copies to date) leads off an early letter in this collection, written to thank, at considerable length, one of her many laudatory reviewers. Those words could stand as a one-sentence summary of Margaret Mitchell's life.

Born in Atlanta in 1900, Miss Mitchell never left it for long, and after "Gone With the Wind" she never wrote another book. As one perspective reviewer pointed out, and Miss Mitchell agreed, "Gone With the Wind" (which soon, like General Motors, came to be known familiarly by its initials) was mainly the story of Scarlett O'Hara and Atlanta, and the fates of the two were intertwined; both were exemplars of the New South, lusty, grasping, hard-headed, materialistic but vulnerable and, above all, survivors.

She grew up steeped in oral histories of the Civil War—War Between the States, rather—handed down within her own family. Her grandfather had been wounded in the Battle of Antietam—Sharpsburg, in the lexicon of the Confederacy. She also listened to and was vividly impressed by the tough, hard-boiled, yet feminine old ladies who had lived through the Battle of Atlanta and who were living examples of Atlanta's will to survive. She began writing the book in 1936 while laid up with an injured ankle that became arthritic, ending her career as a newspaperwoman (a good one by all testimony).

Her husband, John Marsh, brought her histories and contemporary memoirs and diaries of the war, until he had cleaned out the library; he then presented her with a ream of paper and told her to write. With the confidence in her ability or the commercialism of a "Victorian" novel in the Jazz Age, Miss Mitchell started writing the story that, she later said, had its genesis in something her mother told her when she was 6. She completed the book in 1939, then set it aside, judging it "lousy."

But in the spring of 1935, after being played by a catty remark of one of her women friends, she thrust sheaves of hastily snatched-up manuscript upon a Macmillan editor named Harold Latham, who was in Atlanta on a scouting trip. Macmillan loved it, a contract followed, and after a year of painstaking re-writing and checking her facts, she completed it. The book took off before publication, was soon selling at a 3,700-copies-a-day clip and won a Pulitzer Prize. From the day of its publication until her death in 1949 in an auto accident, GWTW dominated Margaret Mitchell's life.

Certainly she asserts this frequently in these letters written during her period of fame, though the reader should be in mind that these letters were a highly selective, possibly biased picture of her life. The collection, employed by the editor, Richard Harwell, a historian and curator of rare books and Georgia at the University of Georgia, dictated that only letters had to do with the book be included.

These letters, mostly to editors, were written with care to reveal any private matter, but they do tell us a good deal about the writing of GWTW of the inordinate demands of fame made upon its author. Right up to the end, she is raving about royalty, prodding foreign publishers. She is Mr. Marsh seem to have been business matters themselves, she mentions in one letter she no longer has a literary agent and is dealing with publishers directly—no matter, since the book has appeared in 37 countries, many of which, in Miss Mitchell's did not honor U.S. copyright.

As for the fame part, she is at times a kind of Miss Scarlett, gingerly on the shifting sands of sanity, through a blizzard of requests for speeches, autographs, appearances, endorsements, advice-to-young-women laws and so on. She is generous with advice on references about Southern history, as she can be fierce in defense of her book's historical accuracy.

Still, Miss Mitchell writes entertainingly and with that narrative energy that kept readers of GWTW enthralled. She is like that, very funny as a raconteur, and her stories, she employs an easy, wistful, folksy, very Southern style. She employs an easy, wistful, folksy, very Southern style. She employs an easy, wistful, folksy, very Southern style. She employs an easy, wistful, folksy, very Southern style.

Richard Lingeman is a reviewer for The New York Times

Back

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Back

